

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE PATRIOT MISSILE SYSTEM

OW120719 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO -- Japan's Defense Agency plans to purchase the U.S. Patriot surface-to-air missile system next fiscal year as a replacement for the Nike Hercules system to strengthen the country's air defense, agency sources said Sunday. Also on the procurement list for fiscal 1985 starting April next year are 18 F-15 fighters, 11 P3C antisubmarine patrol planes, one 5,400-ton-class Destroyer Escort (DE) and two 3,400-ton-class DE's, the sources said.

The procurement program represents the major part of an estimated 3,140 billion yen (13 billion dollars) budget allocated to defense for fiscal 1985, they said. The agency is to formally decide on the budgetary request, which included the procurement program, later this month for submission to the Finance Ministry.

In working out the budgetary request for next year, the agency placed particular emphasis on improvement of air and sea lane defense, upgrading of frontal equipment as well as stepping up of support systems, the sources said. As for the Patriot, the sources said, the U.S.-developed tactical air defense system will gradually replace the Nike (?-J) missile system, which is considered to be outdated now.

For the next fiscal year, the agency will demand the introduction of the Patriot system into two fire anti-aircraft missile units of the Air Self-Defense Force for training purposes, they said. Each unit is being equipped with about eight launchers and radars. The agency plans to equip all of the 19 Nike anti-aircraft missile units with the new system in due course, the sources said. The sources said the introduction of the Patriot system will drastically improve Japan's air defense, pointing to its capability of launching missiles toward eight targets simultaneously. It is also capable of intercepting targets coming at very low altitude, they added.

Political sources said, however, the agency's Patriot program will certainly be placed under tough scrutiny by the Finance Ministry because of the high cost involved. The price of the Patriot system for one unit is estimated at 25 billion yen (103 million dollars).

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER LDP TIES WITH GOP

OW110256 Tokyo KYODO in English 0133 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 11 KYODO -- Some members of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) are expressing concern over its policy which they claim is too much oriented toward the U.S. Republican Party against the Democratic Party. The concern stemmed from a decision of the Japanese Government party to send its vice president Susumu Nikaido to the GOP National Convention to be held in Dallas, Texas, to nominate President Ronald Reagan as Republican candidate in the November presidential election.

Nikaido will leave for the United States on August 20 to lead a five-man LDP delegation to the Republican Party Convention. The four other delegates are all members of the Diet (parliament). Nikaido is a top aide to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Japan's kingmaker and leader of the largest faction within the ruling party.



"It's really a high-powered delegation," an LDP source said. The source compared the delegation with the LDP mission to last month's Democratic National Convention, which was headed by Eiichi Nakao, who lost a House of Representatives seat after losing in the general elections late last year.

Initially, the LDP planned to send Nakao and two other party officials to the Democratic Party meeting, but the U.S. opposition party privately asked Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to dispatch a "bigger shot," according to the source. The source said Nakasone finally settled on expanding the three-man delegation to five by adding his son Hirofumi and a lower house member to the group. Hirofumi attended the Democratic Party Convention on behalf of his father.

And yet, the source said, the difference of weight between the two LDP delegations was nothing but obvious. Kazuo Aichi, acting chief of the LDP's International Affairs Bureau, said he had personally advised Nakaido to cancel his trip to the United States for the GOP Convention. "I think the LDP should have good contact with the Democratic Party when Republicans are in power," said Aichi, a lower house member.

A House of Councillors member of the ruling party said the LDP had better maintain "equal distance" to both the Republican and Democratic Parties. This is even more necessary, some other LDP Diet members said, now that the U.S. presidential race is headed for a much closer contest than earlier predicted after the nomination of Geraldine Ferraro as Walter Mondale's running mate.

"(The presidential election) is getting more interesting," said Toru Nogami, one of the five who represented the LDP at the Democratic Convention. Nogami, a lower house member, did not rule out the possibility of a major upset by the Democrats over the Republicans in what had appeared to be an easy race for President Reagan.

#### OFFICIALS TO HOLD TALKS ON MIDDLE EAST WITH USSR

OW120616 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO -- Working-level officials of the Japanese and Soviet Foreign Ministries will hold their first consultations on the Middle East in Moscow Thursday which are expected to center on the Iran-Iraq war. The talks will be held under an agreement reached when Japanese and Soviet Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Andrey Gromyko met in Moscow in February. Abe visited Moscow to attend the funeral of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov.

The consultations come amid recent moves between the Soviet Union and Iran toward rapprochement and Japanese sources said the Japanese officials wish to be briefed on the moves. The sources said the Japanese side also wishes to be briefed on the real intention behind the recent Soviet renewal of a six-point Mideast peace proposal which calls, among other things, for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

The proposal was first presented by the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in 1982 and the sources said the latest Soviet action presumably is aimed at enlarging its sphere of influence in the area. The sources said Japan at the coming talks in Moscow will be able to brief Soviet officials on the latest position of Iran and Iraq because Japan maintains friendly relations with the two countries.

USSR PRESENTS SAKHALIN GAS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OW100839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 10 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has worked out a broad outline for tapping natural gas resources off Sakhalin, stirring up hopes for major business opportunities, industry sources said Friday. The basic technical plan, presented to Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. (Sodeco) of Japan during a recent joint committee meeting in Tokyo, calls for construction of mammoth platforms, pipelines and other facilities.

Although it appears some time off yet before the plan can go beyond the drawing board, Japanese trading companies, steelmakers, plant builders and engineering companies are bracing for what may prove to be the biggest-ever business deals of their kind in the Far East. One industry estimate put the cost of the whole projects at around 4 billion dollars.

Japanese trading companies and steel manufacturers have obtained major slices of the business for oil exploration programs in the north sea and the Arctic Ocean and could capitalize on their technological assets in seeking Soviet orders, the sources said. Japan's proximity to the sites of the Soviet projects could make Japanese contenders more competitive than their foreign rivals, they said.

The present plan calls for construction of four platforms above the natural gas fields off the northeastern coast of Sakhalin and pipelines to move the output there to projected liquefaction plants at De-Kastri across the Tatar Strait from the island. The Soviets plan to carry out further studies to look into the commercial potential of the projects to put final touches on the plan, the sources said. The plan is also largely hinging on Japanese electric power companies' commitments to taking liquefied natural gas. The Soviets hope to export three million tons of LNG to Japan annually.

SAKURAUCHI TO VISIT SOVIET UNION 28 AUG - 2 SEP

OW130455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 13 KYODO -- Yoshio Sakurauchi, former foreign minister and president of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Friendship With the Soviet Union, will visit the Soviet Union from August 28 to September 2. He has been invited by the Soviet officials concerned, including Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Guzhenko who heads the Soviet-Japan Society, League officials said.

Sakurauchi is expected to have talks with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and party Politburo Member Mikhail Gorbachev who is speculated to be the No. 2 man in the Soviet party hierarchy. Sakurauchi will be accompanied in the Soviet tour by two members of the lower house -- Socialist Kenjiro Kadoya who is secretary general of the Japanese League and Seiichi Kataoka of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. After the Soviet tour, Sakurauchi will visit East Germany as a member of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Friendship with East Germany, the officials said.

PRC RAILWAY MISSION VISITS, TO INSPECT PLANTS

OW130621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 13 KYODO -- A Chinese Government railway mission is visiting Japan to inspect electric locomotive production prior to making purchases possibly starting next year, the Japan Rolling Stock Exporters' Association said Monday. During their stay until August 21, mission members will visit Hitachi Ltd., the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Group, Toshiba Corp. and other electric locomotive makers, association officials said. China is promoting modernization of its nationwide railway system and has sent similar missions to other countries.

LDP VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR SEOUL FOR TALKS

OW130301 Tokyo KYODO in English 0225 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 13 KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, left here for Seoul Monday morning for a three-day visit at the invitation of Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the South Korean ruling Democratic Justice Party. Though on an unofficial visit, Nikaido will meet top Korean Government leaders, including President Chon Tu-hwan who is scheduled to make a state visit to Japan in early September.

Nikaido is carrying a letter to Chon from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and likely to discuss final details of the president's Japan trip. The LDP leader is being accompanied by Yoshiro Hayashi, a senior LDP dietman who formerly served as health and welfare minister. After the Seoul visit, Nikaido will visit the United States August 20-27 during which he will attend the Republican Party Convention in Dallas, Texas.

NAKASONE TERMS CHON VISIT 'GREAT EVENT'

SK101200 Seoul YONHAP in English 1138 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, August 10 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday that Japan was fully gearing up for welcoming South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's Tokyo visit this fall, a visit which he said would mark a "great event" in the 2,000 years of history involving the two neighboring countries. Talking with Korean delegates of the Korea-Japan parliamentarians' Union at his official residence, Nakasone said that Tokyo-Seoul relations have been consolidated even further since his visit to Seoul in January, last year.

Nakasone hailed South Korea for getting itself on the path of continued national prosperity after overcoming such traumatic incidents last year as the Soviet destruction of a Korean Air Lines jetliner, and North Korea-engineered bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma that killed four Cabinet ministers and 13 other prominent South Koreans accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on a state visit there. Chon's five-nation tour in October last year was subsequently cancelled.

The Korean parliamentary delegates led by Yi Chae-hyong are now here for the annual 12th joint meeting of the bilateral Parliamentarian' Union, which opened Thursday for a three-day session.



NODONG SINMUN ON END OF ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK111105 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 10 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 11 August editorial: "The Korean People's Cause of Peace and National Reunification Will Certainly Be Victorious"]

[Text] During a period when the danger of nuclear war was daily increasing on the Korean peninsula, the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle was successfully observed. During this month -- from 25 June to 27 July -- voices sternly denouncing the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers to turn South Korea into a forward nuclear base and accelerate provocative nuclear war preparations in addition to those supporting the Korean people's struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, powerfully rang throughout five continents.

On the occasion of the joint anti-U.S. struggle month, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received countless messages and letters from party and state heads and leaders of many countries, political parties, social organizations, friendship societies, fighting organizations, and participants in solidarity rallies. Also, many messages and letters were addressed to our party center from parties of many countries. Messages and letters of solidarity were also sent from international and social organizations of many countries to their counterparts in our country.

During this month, solidarity rallies and demonstrations, film shows, photo exhibitions, lectures, and seminars in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification were held in socialist, nonaligned, developing, and many other countries in the world. International bodies, international democratic organizations, and political parties, social organizations, solidarity organizations, and personages from all walks of life in many countries issued statements, appeals, and talks in support of our people's cause. Newspapers, magazines, news agencies, and radio and television stations of many countries in the world widely covered the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists' adventurous war maneuvers.

Noteworthy during the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle was the fact that political and social figures and organizations in many countries sent countless letters of protest to the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities. In the letters, they denounced the United States and the South Korean puppets for refusing our proposal for tripartite talks and intensifying nuclear war preparations and fascist suppression. They strongly demanded that U.S. troops and nuclear weapons be withdrawn from South Korea in accordance with the resolution adopted by the 30th UN General Assembly.

The socialist countries in particular sincerely organized a variety of functions and actively supported and encouraged the Korean people's just cause. As a manifestation of class solidarity, this greatly contributed to making the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle more significant.

The month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle was, indeed, a month during which the antiwar, antinuclear, and anti-U.S. struggle was vigorously staged worldwide and international reunification was powerfully displayed. This clearly shows that the Korean question is becoming a focal point of world politics and the ranks of supporters and sympathizers for our revolution are increasing daily.

The fact that international solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification has been further expanded and strengthened confirms the justness and invincible vitality of the principled and peace-loving foreign policy of our party and the government of the republic and the policy of independent national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This greatly encourages our people who are struggling to prevent the danger of war in Korea and expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At the same time, it is a serious and heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique that oppose Korean reunification and seeks permanent division and the provocation of nuclear war.

We express deep thanks to the socialist and nonaligned countries; the governments, political parties, and social organizations of all the progressive countries; international bodies, international democratic organs, anti-imperialist and peace-loving organizations, and fighting organizations; and figures from all walks of life and the broad strata of people, for having expressed such active and sincere support for and solidarity with the Korean people's just cause during the month.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the U.S. imperialists, who attach importance to Asia in realizing their wild desire for world supremacy, are tenaciously clinging to maneuvers for securing a fast hold on this region. In particular, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea.

Today, because of the U.S. imperialists' war maneuvers, the Korean peninsula is being further converted into a dangerous source of a new world war, a nuclear war, which will impose a great holocaust on mankind. Having turned South Korea into a military bridgehead and forward nuclear base to realize supremacy over Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialists aggressors are ceaselessly perpetrating nuclear provocation maneuvers while massing armed forces of aggression there. Having already deployed about 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types, nuclear delivery means, and neutron bombs -- the most cruel weapons of massacre -- in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are trying to introduce new medium-range nuclear missiles there. While rapidly augmenting their armed forces of aggression in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are offering huge amounts of military aid to modernize the armed equipment of the South Korean Army and to enhance the military potential of South Korea.

Openly clamoring about the second Korean war being a nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists war maniacs are more fanatically running wild to trigger a thermonuclear war on the Korean peninsula. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a nuclear preliminary war to conduct a preemptive attack on the northern half of the republic, which the U.S. imperialists aggressors and the South Korean puppet army wage every year, confirms that their plan for nuclear war is moving toward action step by step. Indeed, with the fabrication of the U.S.-South Korean-Japanese triangular military alliance -- a military bloc for nuclear war -- reaching the stage of perfection, the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a Korean War are in reality becoming more dangerous.

If nuclear war broke out in Korea, it would easily expand beyond the boundaries of the Korean peninsula, destroy peace in Asia and the world, and plunge mankind into the calamity of a nuclear war. Removing the danger of nuclear war in Korea and maintaining and consolidating peace are being raised as one of the most urgent questions in defending peace and security in Asia and the world. Above all, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the source of war, should be withdrawn from South Korea to prevent nuclear war in Korea and to guarantee a consolidated peace.

Proceeding from aspirations for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and for peacefully solving the Korean question, the government of the republic put forward the proposal of holding tripartite talks, which allow the South Korean authorities to participate in talks between us and the United States and to discuss the question of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, the question of withdrawing U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and the question of concluding a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South.



In light of the current acute situation, the proposal for tripartite talks is the most reasonable initiative to prevent a new war, a nuclear war, on the Korean peninsula and settle the Korean question peacefully.

Because of its justness, our proposal has enjoyed absolute support and welcome from the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people. The fact that, instead of accepting our peace-loving initiative, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are clinging to war provocation maneuvers exposes the fact that they are the most brazen nuclear war fanatics and the enemy of peace, who are trying to turn the Korean peninsula into nuclear ruins.

The U.S. imperialists should lend their ears to the voices raised in the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace movement of the world's people, give up their sinister plot for nuclear war, accept our peaceful proposal, and drag U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea without delay.

The Japanese reactionaries should not echo the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to cook up two Koreas, and should stop to act of inciting the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to new war provocations.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop the criminal, treacherous, and nation-selling act of leaving South Korea to the United States as its forward nuclear base on of driving the fellow countrymen into the holocaust of nuclear war, seeking permanent power under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers, and for peace and the peaceful reunification in Korea, is just. No force can block this struggle.

We are firmly convinced that, in the future, too, the world's progressive people will show greater support for and solidarity with our people's just struggle to check and frustrate the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for triggering nuclear war in Korea and to solve the Korean question peacefully. With the support and encouragement of the world's people, our people's just cause against a new war, a nuclear war, and for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea will certainly be victorious.

#### VRPR ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

SK130306 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Madam Yun's commentary from the "Today's Feature" Program]

[Text] The workers' struggle to regain rights to exist and for democratic freedom continues at workshops throughout the country. Such a struggle alone, however, cannot fundamentally solve the tragic quandary faced by our working people at present.

For the working people to extricate themselves from today's tragic quandary and to lead a decent humane life, they not only have to wage a struggle for their rights to exist and democracy, but also develop this struggle into an anti-U.S. struggle for independence. This is a most exigent task of our working people today and, at the same time, a demand of the reality.

In reality, the working people cannot expect to regain national independence, rights to exist, and civil and democratic rights apart from a struggle to expel U.S. imperialist aggressors from this land and to sweep away their fascist colonial rule. This is well proven by our past experiences. It is also what our working people have learned through practice. In the past, our working people have waged various struggles to regain rights to exist and democracy, and in the process they have paid painful costs. However, their living conditions have not changed a bit. Rather, they are deteriorating with each passing day. This is entirely due to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are forcing the fate of that of a colonial slave on our people.

It is widely known to the world that the ringleaders responsible for the bloody and tragic Kwangju incident are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Also, it was none other than the Yankees who instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring to brutally suppress the struggle of control data workers. Under the instigation and protection of the U.S. masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently subjected to brutal suppression workers who had risen in righteous struggle by cabbies in Taegu and throughout the country. Such a reality indicates that our working people should develop their current struggle into an anti-U.S. struggle for independence. And, if our working people are to fulfill their class mission before history and the nation, they should, I believe, translate their current struggle for the rights to exist and democracy into an anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

As you all may know, the most exigent task faced by our popular masses is anti-U.S. struggle for independence. If they are to make this national liberation struggle victorious, the popular masses from all walks of life should strongly unite into one under the banner of the anti-U.S. cause for independence and fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge clique with united strength.

Now, it is none other than the working people, the absolute majority of the population, who suffer most from fascist U.S. colonial rule and who have no choice but to lead miserable lives without enjoying any rights whatsoever. Although the workers are the propertyless class that are oppressed and suffer most in this land, they are the (?advanced) class possessing stronger organizational sense than any other class in South Korea and are the most revolutionary class capable of fighting to the end with the most immediate interests vested in the national liberation struggle. Also, the working class is the leading revolutionary class which is assigned a mission of freeing the working popular masses forever from exploitation and oppression. Thus, the reality requires the working people to come to the fore of the national liberation struggle by realizing their social and class standing. This is also a mission assigned to the working people by history. Therefore, in order to fulfill this noble historical mission and to meet the demand of the reality, our working people should, without fail, translate the fierce struggle for rights to exist and democracy currently spreading throughout the country into an anti-U.S. struggle for independence. All the working people should strongly unite around the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and should lead the struggle to oust the U.S. imperialist aggressors and sweep away their colonial rule.

#### SOUTH KOREAN DEFECTOR MEETS PRESS IN PYONGYANG

SK101329 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1228 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Press conference with former South Korean Army Private First Class Cho Shun-hui, held at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 9 August -- recorded]

[Text] A press conference with the youth Cho Chun-hui, former South Korean puppet army enlisted man who defected to the northern half of the republic, was held at the People's Cultural Palace on the afternoon of 9 August. At the front of the site of the press conference was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party. We now bring you news on the press conference.

Today, we will meet young man Cho Chun-hui who defected to the northern half of the republic after smashing one platoon of puppet troops while serving as an enlisted man in the South Korean Army. Together with reporters at home and abroad, I, first of all, warmly welcome young man Cho Chun-hui who has come to the bosom of the socialist fatherland by resolutely rising against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. [applause] Now, you will hear greetings from young man Cho Chun-hui who has come here after requesting a press conference.

[Cho Chun-hui] My name is Cho Chun-hui. I am 22 years old. Before I came to the North I served in the 22d Division, 56th Regiment, 4th Battalion, (Commando Forces, 13th Company), [words indistinct] of the South Korean Army. My rank was private first class. The area I served in was [words indistinct], Kosong County, South Kangwon Province. My native place is [words indistinct], North Chungchong Province. My present address is [words indistinct], Kangso-ku, Seoul. I have parents, a younger brother, and two sisters. My parents run a business in Seoul and my brother and sisters attend school.

After I graduated from high school, I entered Chungbuk University, to major in architecture. I was drafted into the South Korean Army in November 1983. After finishing a 4-week training course at Nonsan training center, I was assigned to the (?Commando Forces 13th Company of an advance unit).

Having experienced doubt and disillusionment regarding society in the South for some time, and craving for the North, the true national (?identity), I, while on duty in [word indistinct] last June, came to the soil of the true fatherland, taking advantage of an opportunity. This is a brief introduction of myself; I would be pleased to answer the questions of the reporters who are present here.

[Announcer} Please ask questions.

[NODONG SINMUN reporter] I am a reporter from NODONG SINMUN. As soon as I heard the news of the defection to the republic by young man Cho Chun-hui, I wanted to meet him. I am happy to meet him today. I think his act of being embraced in the bosom of the republic by crossing the boundary is very righteous, patriotic, and wise. I once again warmly welcome young man Cho Chun-hui who has been embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland with warm love for his fellow countrymen. [applause]

I have acquired from news reports general knowledge on the motive for the defection by this young man, Cho Chun-hui. I want to learn the motive for his defection by availing myself of this opportunity. Would you explain the motive for your defection?

[Cho] As all of you present here know well, it is not easy for most people to desert the society in which they have lived since birth. No matter how bad a society may be, it is difficult for us to desert it, because we were born and raised in it and because our parents, brothers, relatives, and friends live in it. However, I decided to desert in the belief that a rotten nest should be abandoned no matter what sacrifice I must make.

South Korean society is now plagued by various social maladies; falsehood has become truth, truth has become falsehood, and injustice has become justice. It is plagued by irremediable maladies. It requires great surgery. It is not accidental that the number of immigrants and those seeking political asylum overseas has increased. I began to view South Korean society sceptically during the convulsive period when dictator Pak Chong-hui was shot to death in the 26 October incident and when the spirit of democratization and reunification increased. Students enthusiastically discussed the death of the dictator.



They asked the questions: What does the death of the dictator signify? Where is South Korea headed? Students shouted for the democratization of society, for campus freedom, and for the fatherland's reunification.

These demands, however were soon broken to pieces. Tyrants far surpassing the previous ruler emerged. Having usurped power, they vowed to revise the Constitution on the pretext of achieving South Korean-type democracy for the purpose of long-term power, burning with wild desire for power. The participants in the struggle of the Kwangju students and citizens held aloft a banner of opposition against their wild desire for power. They shouted for true freedom -- freedom of the press and campus -- and for the fatherland's reunification. What happened to them was a painful sacrifice. While pledging to establish a government for the people, Chon Tu-hwan committed an act of mass slaughter in Kwangju against the citizens who demanded true rights. Indeed, this is outrageous. Learning that the U.S. rascals, the ringleaders of dividing the people, masterminded this atrocity, I gnashed my teeth in resentment. Anti-U.S. sentiment erupted with the arson at the American Cultural Center as momentum, raising a warning signal against the U.S. policy for neocolonialism.

During this convulsive period, I analyzed South Korean society. I asked questions: Where is the nucleus of the people? Who will lead to reunification? Who? I then reviewed the history of the people, and, to have knowledge on the North Korean situation, I became absorbed in reading ideological books on socialism and North Korea. Then, I reached a conclusion.

Some South Korean scholars and rulers propagate that South Korea has inherited the nation's historical legitimacy. This is, however, preposterous and absurd. Korea's veins and spirit are being inherited unbroken by the North. Therefore, the nation's historical legitimacy lies not with Seoul but with Pyongyang. I think that the North is, naturally, the master of the nation, too.

Another conclusion I reached concerned, in particular, the question of a leader to lead the people. One of the reasons for anomie in South Korea can be said to be the lack of an excellent leader. For this reason, people do not so much trust as distrust the government. People run about in confusion because there is no rallying point. However, I understand that people in Pyongyang are firmly rallied around a great leader and the *chuche* idea.

In a word, the fact that a man has been able to continuously lead a society for nearly 40 years proves, I believe, that he has sufficient and great ability to lead. With these thoughts, I turned to the North's publications, and found a great deal of adulation for the great General Kim Il-song in them.

Frankly speaking, I had some doubt about what I read in those publications from the North, although those were affirmative. It is easier said than proven that a man has the combination of wisdom, courage, virtue, and personality, and I thought it was impossible for a man to have that combination. This was because I came to know it only through publications and by guessing, without directly experiencing it. Such doubts, however, vanished like the fog being driven away by wind, thanks to the North's broadcasts that I listened to at the front. Although listening to the North's broadcasts is strictly forbidden, soldiers naturally and frequently tune to the North's television channel, out of curiosity about the North and out of boredom from looking at the northern land every day.

I saw the great General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il on the television screen. When I first saw them on the screen, I could not suppress admiration for them from welling up within me. I could see their stately air and their dignified bearing and aplomb. The television aired scenes of the great general visiting an industrial facility.

There the great general shook hands with a menial worker without hesitation and talked with him, smiling genuinely. At the sight of him doing this, I sensed admiration for him welling up within myself. I knew that he was the very image of a true popular leader who mingles with the masses.

What is more, when I saw the heads of state and leaders of all the countries the great general visited during his foreign trip receive him, and thousands upon thousands of people warmly welcome him with flowers in their hands, shouting "Manse," I sensed limitless admiration and reverence for the great general welling up inside myself. I realized that the great general had high authority and political force reaching every corner of the world. I found myself respecting the great general's lofty bearing.

When I first heard the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il conducting energetic activities during the great general's foreign visits, I came to have a conviction that Mr Dear Leader has sufficient ability and qualifications for leadership to inherit and develop the general's cause.

I came to the North in order to add my meager strength to building a socialist people's republic in Korea, the place where the national self-identity is alive and well, where the national veins and spirit are in good condition, and where the great national leader lives, by achieving national reunification and grand national unity. That is all.  
[applause]

[PYONGYANG TONGSIN reporter] Prior to your defection, you made an escape, even bravely destroying the puppet army barracks. Our people everywhere highly value this and are showing considerable interest in it. Please give us a detailed account of this.

[Cho] Extensive preparation was necessary before I took action to realize my determination to come to the North. First of all, I had to provide myself with a safe route to come to the North. The unit I belonged to was a commando forces company which carries out surveillance over the DMZ and search and [words indistinct]. While on a search mission, I learned the way leading to the North, and made certain of the routes -- Nos 1, 2, and 3 -- in detail, allowing for a reserve, or contingency, route.

Having learned the routes to the North in this manner, I waited for the chance to leave. Then, on 26 June, a day when the fog was more dense than usual, and while the platoon members were resting, I stole away to carry out my plan.

I took 4 bullets, 6 cartridges, each containing 15 bullets, and a rifle. I smoked a cigarette, and then, at around 9:30 I acted. I first threw two hand grenades at the underground bunker; the door of the bunker was blown away in a big explosion. I took up a rifle quickly and waited. At the sound of the explosion, an anticommunist look-out swiftly came down, in consternation. I shot him dead instantly. I then rushed into (?the situation room). The man who was in the (?situation room) was about to come out after hearing the explosion. I shot him dead also, without giving him a chance to put up a defense. When I came out, changing the cartridges, those who survived in the underground bunker rushed out. This was a tense moment. If I had made one mistake, my undertaking would have failed. I swiftly rolled myself and fired continuous rounds at them, shooting them down. Then I rushed into the broadcasting room. As the door was locked, I forced it open after firing at it with a rifle. I shot dead those in the broadcasting room, who were in a state of confusion, without giving them a chance to respond. When I came out of the broadcasting room after shooting to death those in the room, another group of personnel rushed out of the underground bunker. I once again felled them by firing continuous rounds of bullets. After that, I threw another hand grenade into the underground bunker. Then I ran toward the gate.



Arriving at the gate, which was locked with six locks, I kicked them open [as heard]. After that, I ran along a passage with which I had familiarized myself, and then crossed hills and ridges, hearing diminishing gun fire. I ran northward, avoiding mines and stepping on stones and wood stumps. Finally, I succeeded in running into the bosom of the great General Kim Il-song and Mr Dear Leader. [applause]

Now let me tell you what made me undertake such a thing. First of all, my act was an expression of my animosity toward those currently in power who do not make any effort for reunification and toward the American wretches who have divided our nation. It was an explosion of a small heart against a society which has lost its national independence and takes the question of reunification too easy. Next, my action was an expression of my firm confidence in the North. Had it not been for a firm will supporting the North, I would not have found the courage to undertake such an act. Because my trust in the North's social system and the great general was firm, I have been able to undertake such an act. [applause]

Third, I hope that my undertaking would goad the South to open its eyes. My hope was that the people of all walks of life in the South would examine themselves, become more positive regarding reunification, and recover national independence. (?My fellow soldiers remaining in) the South may denounce me for undertaking such an act. In fact, I earnestly hoped that I could come to the North together with them. But I had no time to persuade them all. Their deaths must be considered in a different way. Before cursing me, I think they should curse those currently in power who take the reunification question too easy and the American wretches, the hypocrites who are maneuvering to divide the nation. [applause]

I am convinced that their death will not be unworthy. That is all.

[CHOSON INMINKUN SINMUN reporter] In your self-introduction, you mentioned the training of the puppet commandos. I would like you to tell us about the special commando units.

[Cho] The special commando units in the South are assigned various missions. They are assigned the task of executing their special individual missions after infiltrating deep into the heart of the North in an emergency. What is special about these special commando units is the fact that the number of such units has been drastically increased since those currently in power ascended to their present positions. There are seven special brigades under the special command alone. All of these brigades are said to have been upgraded to divisions.

The training of these special commando units is concentrated on training for infiltration, training for operating in mountains, parachuting, and martial arts for self-defense. Also, the training of these special commandos gives priority to emboldening them. Judging from this alone, we can easily guess how frenziedly the current rulers are preparing for war.

[TONGIL SINBO reporter] My question concerns what you have just mentioned. Recently, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's war schemes have been intensified so unprecedentedly that grave obstacles are laid on the path to national reunification. Our TONGIL SINBO, a paper specializing in affairs concerning reunification, regards this problem as very important. Now, I would like you to tell us about the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique's war schemes.

[Cho] The South Korean Army units located at the front are being placed on alert frequently. Under the pretext of inspecting the combat readiness of the units, officers from division commands, corps headquarters, or regimental commands (?harass) the soldiers mentally and physically.

Also, under the pretext of preparing for an emergency, more troops than before are now deployed in the areas around the truce line. Waterproof covers are removed from tanks and guns and heavy firearms are constantly loaded and are trained on targets in the North.

What we cannot overlook is that the South Korean Army has, in recent years, been subjected to military exercises in preparation for nuclear war and to gaining military knowledge accordingly. This is a criminal act that could be committed only by the Americann wretches bent on achieving their dark ambitions of dominating Asia by using the South as a stepping stone and by the current rulers who are hellbent on pursuit of individual glory and staying in power without paying attention to the country and people.

Judging from those I have just mentioned, the threat of a southward invasion is fictitious. Also they clearly prove to what degree their war preparations, which are being pushed under such a shield, have reached. That is all.

[Korean Central Broadcasting (?Committee) reporter] Together with all domestic and foreign reporters gathered in this room, we, reporters from the Korean Central Broadcasting (?Committee), once again warmly welcome you, Cho Chun-hui, who has found a new life by bravely defecting to the northern half of the republic after blowing up a military police guard post with a handgrenade.

[Cho] Thank you. [applause]

[Korean Central Broadcasting (?Committee) reporter] Now, let me ask you a question. Presently, corruption and irregularities by the privileged class in South Korean society continue without end, becoming social boils and giving rise to heated social criticism. Is this not true?

[Cho] That is true.

[Korean Central Broadcasting (?Committee) reporter] Your answer to my question would be appreciated very much.

[Cho] Although each of the successive rulers in South Korea has amassed illegal fortunes, the magnitude of the current rulers' corruption and irregularities is so preposterous that comparison between them is impossible.

The financial scandal caused by the Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol-hui couple's illegal credit note dealings, which stirred the whole society not long ago; the financial scandal of Chohung Bank; Chong Nae-kyok's illegal amassing of fortunes, which is being discussed in the National Assembly; and Yi Cong-sik's illegal possession of land in Soguiipo, to name but a few, are all incidents of corruption and irregularities committed under the influence of power. The total amount of money involved is calculated to be in excess of hundreds of billions of won.

As the continued exposure of cases of fraud has given rise to heated public criticism and shaken their dictatorial rule, those in power are kicking off rackets, saying that those involved in such corruption and irregularities will be punished harshly when their crimes are proved or that investigation teams will be formed to conduct a thorough investigation, while trying to make it appear as if they have nothing to do with these scandals. This is, however, nothing but a shallow stratagem to deceive others. How can one cut his own limbs with his own hands?

There is no case of corruption and irregularities that has not been committed by those aided and abetted by power. You may wonder how such things can happen in South Korea, where there must be laws. Yes, South Korea has some laws. However, laws are like cobwebs.

As you may have realized from the cases I mentioned, all these incidents of corruption and irregularities have been committed by the rulers' relatives and high-ranking officials of the DJP and the Advisory Council for Unification Affairs and Policies. The prodigious amount of money illegally amassed is spent to satisfy their individual greed and to remain in power.

Now, however, this money is said to be spent mainly on obtaining the right to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. There is a book entitled "The Berlin Olympics and the Seoul Olympics," written by a foreign author. The author of this book asserts that the current South Korean rulers are copying the Berlin Olympics, which were manipulated by Hitler for his fascist dictatorship.

What else can politics that squander illegally amassed money abroad be but bribery politics, corrupt politics, and fraudulent politics? No matter how fervently they may claim that they are practicing clean politics based on honesty, their babblings are nothing but empty words. As long as the current political system remains in power, corruption and irregularities will never be eliminated.

If South Korean society is to achieve genuine democracy and root out corruption and irregularities, the incompetent and corrupt current rulers must be removed.

The following is a song that is very popular in the South:

Oh, farmers, let us plow, and plow,  
Let us sow new seed in the field and rice paddies.  
Let us oust the dictatorship and Tu-hwan,  
And let us establish democratic government.

Even such a song is being sung there. That is all.

[MINJU CHOSON reporter] Let me ask you a question. I am representing MINJU CHOSON. You said you were conscripted into the puppet army while still a university student. I presume that you know the campus situation in South Korea well. The Chon Tu-hwan ring recently has taken various steps to suppress the campuses, has he not? I would like to know about this.

[Cho] I would like to explain the campus suppression. The more harshly the current rulers stepped up campus suppression the more the student struggle intensified. Saying that efforts should be exerted to guide students instead of suppressing them to establish order on campus, the rulers came up with a slogan for campus autonomy -- a slogan for solving campus problems on the campus. This slogan holds that students should be absorbed in studies at school, that they are not allowed to participate in social and political activities or to go off campus should they stage demonstrations and that no social or political figures are allowed to carry out political activities on campus nor to make political speeches.

The harshest practice among measures taken to suppress students was a guidance system for school absence. The aim of this system was to bury students on the pretext of guiding them, to place those students who had participated in student struggles under surveillance by the Army Security Command or to coercively conscript them into the Army by forcing them to leave school for a certain period. Those coercively conscripted into the Army receive discriminatory treatment from other enlisted men.



Special actions are taken against those students who have shown no repentance as exemplified by the recent incident in which six college students were killed in the Army. When this incident aroused social criticism and when it was brought up for discussion at the National Assembly, the defense minister pretended that he did not know anything about it. He tried to evade responsibility for this incident, preposterously describing it as a result of the mishandling of weapons and suicide. Enraged by his unconscientious behavior, students struggled much more resolutely, demanding the withdrawal of the regime of violence and the overthrow of the gang of violence. The struggle expanded. I firmly believe that the South Korean dictatorial system will be overthrown by the people.

[Korean Central Television Broadcasting Station reporters] The entire audience of our television broadcasting station now warmly welcomes the patriotic act of young man Chon Chun-hui. They are interested in his feelings while being embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland. I think he has felt many things while visiting various places in Pyongyang. Would you explain your impressions of these places in detail?

[Cho] I have felt many things since I came to my true fatherland. I would like to explain a bit. I have felt one thing since I came here. When I crossed the Military Demarcation Line, North Korean Army soldiers who were on a patrol warmly welcomed me. When I was guided to an outpost by them, I discovered an astonishing thing. Smoking some cigarettes together, high-ranking officers and men were exchanging conversations in a free atmosphere. The free exchange of conversations between regimental or battalion commanders and enlistedmen is beyond imagination in the South Korean Army. Since my arrival in Pyongyang, I have met many cadre members. They were simple and frank. There was no sign of trouble in them. I have felt that this place is a classless society.

Since my arrival in Pyongyang, I have visited various places in the city. There is less pollution in Pyongyang, and the air is clear here. The city is clean and calm. There are lots of trees in the city, creating a fresh atmosphere. While visiting various places in Pyongyang, I saw the result of excellent city planning. The city is organized in an orderly manner. I majored in architecture while attending school. Because of this, I carefully examined buildings while touring Pyongyang. When I closely examined buildings, I found the harmonious combination of a modern aesthetic sense and traditional architectural beauty. I also found the adoption of a fabrication method which enables the construction of many buildings in a short time. Changkwang, Chollima, and Munsu streets are models of this method. They each combine well unique colors with vertical and curved lines, which I should say represents typical features of modern architecture.

A society which is free from interference by foreign forces and is run independently, in which there is no gap between the rich and the poor, which is free from taxes, in which one studies free of charge, in which one is brought up free of charge, and which is led by a outstanding leader -- such a society we can proudly describe as a society that is a model for all countries of the world. [applause]

Such an outstanding society has come into being because of the great leadership of the great general and the dear leader and because of the steady effort of all the masses in the North.

There is one thing I felt keenly after I came to the real fatherland -- that all the masses in the North have firmly established the chuche idea and that they have the loyalty with which they uphold the great general and the dear leader from the bottom of their hearts.

While touring Pyongyang, I met a little girl and talked to her casually, asking: What is the most valuable to you? She said, without hesitation:

The great leader and the glorious party center. I was surprised not a little and asked again: Are they more precious to you than your parents? She said: My parents are precious, of course, but the leader and the party are the most precious. The leader and the party give me greater love and grace than my parents do. I can still vividly remember her bright eyes when she said this. I think that this is not merely the words of a girl, but represents the feelings of all the people in the North. Thus, all the masses in the North are firmly armed with the chuche idea. They trust the party and are firmly united under the leadership of the great general and the dear leader. Who would dare to block such will of the people in the North?

[Announcer] Youth Cho Chun-hui, do you have anything more to say in conclusion?

[Cho] No. I think I have said almost everything with regard to my basic position. I will add one more thing. I have a wish. My wish is reunification. I yearn for reunification. I firmly pledge that I will devote myself, together with all my fellow aspiration of the nation, and national unity, to requite the great love of the great general, and for the glorious construction of the fatherland, till the day my body is broken to pieces and my bones turned into powder. [applause]

#### VRPR SAYS SOUTH 'BEGGING' FOR HONDURAN SUPPORT

SK121440 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] In his meeting with the Honduran foreign minister on 8 August, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong begged him to actively support South Korea's stand in the international arena and in the UN General Assembly. This is part of the maneuver of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to extricate itself from its daily deepening international isolation.

Since it perpetrated the Korean airliner incident and the Rangoon bombing, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been further isolated from the international community, thus being reduced to the position of being left alone. To escape from its lonely position, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clinging to such a despicable act as disgracefully begging for support, resorting to a diplomacy of visits and invasions. This mean act will only result in deepening the ring's international isolation.

#### VRPR STATEMENT ON CHON TU-HWAN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

SK121220 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Statement issued on 10 August by the RPR Central Committee -- read by announcer]

[Text] It has been reported that traitor Chon Tu-hwan will visit Japan in early September. In this regard, voices opposing and denouncing Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan are rapidly growing at home and abroad. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan is the pro-Japanese lackey's sordid, treacherous visit which completely runs counter to the will and interests of our South Korean masses.

The Japanese militarists are our sworn enemy; they occupied our country and inflicted a disgraceful, colonial slavery on our nation in the past. National disasters and ordeals from which our fellow countrymen suffered for as long as 36 years under the bestial colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists are beyond description. Our nation still holds a never-to-be-forgotten grudge over the fact that it was deprived of its own language and name, and its people suffered various trials under the status of nation-less slaves. However, the Japanese militarists have not, thus far, tried to atone for their past indelible crimes against our nation; on the contrary, they have been hellbent on reinvasion of South Korea, beautifying and embellishing the period of Korea-Japan annexation.



As a result of this, the past, in which one side invaded the other side, has still not been eradicated between Japan and our nation and the anti-Japanese sentiments have accumulated in the hearts of our fellow countrymen with each passing day.

In South Korean-Japanese relations, which cannot be ignored, successive South Korean rulers have not dared to lash out at Japan while perpetrating all kinds of treacherous acts. Beyond the treasons of those who preceded him, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is not only trying to carry out his junket to Japan, but is also attempting to visit and bow to the emperor, the target of the national resentment of our fellow countrymen. Finally, having arranged a banquet to celebrate a birthday of the Japanese emperor, and shouted Hurrah for his majesty the emperor, where else is there such a traitor and such a treacherous junket?

Prior to his nation-selling junket, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is striving to nullify the great crimes perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists against our nation in the past, clamoring about the establishment of new South Korea-Japanese relations while overcoming the miserable past. This is the traitor's despicable act of casting sheep's eyes at the Japanese masters and the betrayer's sordid act of insulting national dignity.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's forthcoming nation-selling visit is precisely linked to a war junket. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan is aimed at opposing the North's proposal for tripartite talks to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and at running on the dangerous track of the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance. As everyone knows, a conspiracy to fabricate the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance has long been pushed forward in the Far East in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia. With the emergence of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the Nakasone regime of Japan, the plot has reached the full-dress stage. In this context, visits to South Korea by Reagan and Nakasone were made in succession last year and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan was scheduled.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is raving that it will put a stipulation that the security of South Korea is essential to that of Japan in a South Korean-Japanese communique to be adopted during the Chon Tu-hwan ring's visit to Japan. This exposes the ulterior motive to finalize the system of South Korean-Japanese military cooperation, the last [word indistinct] of the triangular military alliance. Indeed, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is a never-to-be-pardoned war junket which repeats the disgraceful history of colonial occupation of 70 years ago and inflicts the calamity of war on the nation by opening to the Japanese militarists a broad path for military reinvasion.

Today, the patriotic masses from all walks of life in South Korea are resolutely opposing and rejecting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, denouncing it as antinational, treacherous diplomacy which contradicts national dignity and interests and runs counter to peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. The Japanese political and social circles and the world's unbiased public opinion are also raising their voices in protest.

In the name of the patriotic martyrs, who were felled, leaving an indelible grudge, by the bayonets of Japanese imperialism, and the South Korean masses, who will not tolerate the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists, the RPR Central Committee strongly denounces traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan will even further deepen the subordination of South Korea to Japan in the fields of politics, economics, and culture, as well as other fields; increase tension and the danger of war on the Korean peninsula; and lay a graver obstacle to the cause of the independence and democratization of the South Korean society and the cause of the country's reunification.

We assert that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's criminal junket to Japan, which runs counter to the will of the South Korean masses, and which is incompatible with the interests of the whole nation, should be checked.

Japan is a neighbor close to us geographically. However, the two countries have not got along well with each other as neighbors. Japan has a crime-filled past in which it ceaselessly invaded our country and forced a 36-year colonial rule on us. Japan is obliged to atone for this and our nation is entitled to receive an apology. As long as Japan fails to make an official apology to our nation, a complete solution in South Korean-Japanese relations is inconceivable. We solemnly demand that, from the standpoint of sincerely eradicating the past, Japan clearly atone for its past crimes before our nation.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan goes to Japan in defiance of the strong opposition of public opinion at home and abroad and comes back only after bowing to the emperor, without receiving an apology for past crimes, this will be, indeed, despicable and shameful.

The Japanese authorities should look straight at the genuine aspirations of the South Korean people. Japan will gain no advantage by bringing in Chon Tu-hwan, who is forsaken by the South Korean people and blamed by the international community. We strongly demand that, bearing in mind that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan will result in inflaming anew the anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people, the Japanese authorities withdraw their invitation to Chon Tu-hwan at once.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's pro-Japanese, treacherous junket to Japan is urging our South Korean people to awaken themselves anew. Our South Korean people, who are moaning under the colonial tyranny of the U.S. imperialists, can never pardon traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous acts, acts worse than Yi Wan-yong's and Song Pyong-chun's actions.

With the spirit of the 24 March resistance and the 3 June resistance, the South Korean workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, religious figures, and other patriotic masses, who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification, will valiantly turn out in the struggle to check and frustrate the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's pro-Japanese junket.

[Signed] The RPR Central Committee

[Dated] 10 August 1984, Seoul

DRF FIGURE QUOTED ON TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK110347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- All Koreans at home and abroad who love the country and the nation and desire peace and peaceful reunification should take part in the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement to smash the nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone without nuclear weapons and war, transcending the differences in ideology and idea, political view and religious belief, declared Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in her talk issued on August 9.

She said it was very timely and necessary that the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on August 7 issued an appeal to the South Korean people and overseas Koreans to frustrate the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to unleash a nuclear war through a nationwide anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement. She continued:

It is not time for anyone merely to express apprehensions as to the danger of nuclear war. These days democratic organizations, personages, students and people of all strata in South Korea and abroad published "declarations" and "statements" exposing the nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and strongly calling for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons for "peace in the country and the existence of the nation". This is entirely just.

I believe the South Korean people and overseas compatriots will more courageously wage the anti-U.S. national-salvation resistance under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence so as to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of our inviolable territory and dispel the dark clouds of nuclear war.

Hoping to see our proposal for tripartite talks realised without delay, I call on the South Korean people and overseas compatriots to denounce the unjust stand of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities turning down our peace proposal and to put pressure upon them in every way so that they may come out to tripartite talks at an early date.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON KIM IL-SONG REUNIFICATION WORK

SKO61552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints an article in connection with the lapse of 13 years since the great leader President Kim Il-song in his historic work "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia Against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory" put forward a policy of wide-range negotiations between the North and South.

The author of the article titled "Korean Question Must Be Solved by Means of Dialogue and Negotiation" says: The policy of North-South negotiation put forward by President Kim Il-song reflecting the independent stand consistently maintained in the solution of the question of the country's reunification and the demand of the developing situation at home and abroad which rapidly changed in the 70's opened the door of contact and dialogue between the North and South which had been closed to each other for a long time.

In accordance with the policy of wide-range North-South negotiation, high-level talks between the North and South were arranged and an agreement on solving the question of national reunification on the three principles -- independence, peace and great national unity -- was reached there and the historic July 4 North-South joint statement issued. This powerfully demonstrated the truth and validity of the policy of negotiation set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Dialogue and negotiation are a consistent policy upheld by our party in the solution of the question of national reunification. There is no change still now in our stand of peacefully solving the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation. The proposal on holding tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea put forward by us early this year once again proves this stand of ours. But a breakthrough for negotiation between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea has not yet been made due to the obstinate and anachronistic stand of the United States and the obstructionist manoeuvres of the South Korean side.

While saying in words that they hope for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the South Korean authorities distort and slander our proposal indicating the realistic way of easing tension and [word indistinct] the realisation of tripartite talks by bringing forward North-South bilateral talks envisaging no way of easing tension to counter our proposal with it.



Such steps for relaxation of tension as the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and removal of military confrontation between the North and South are matters which cannot be solved without participation in negotiations of the United States which is a signatory to the Armistice Agreement and actual ruler seizing prerogative of supreme command of the Army in South Korea.

The South Korean authorities turn their face away from tripartite talks because they oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and oppose the reduction of armed forces of the North and South and the removal of military confrontation between them and do not want the relaxation of tension. Bilateral talks they call for while keeping the U.S. troops as ever in South Korea and maintaining armaments and military confrontation as they are not talks for relaxation of tension and peace or for opening up a phase of peaceful reunification. If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and are interested in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they must accept our proposal for tripartite talks.

#### GDR TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK102236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- The GDR Government trade delegation headed by Eugen Kattner, deputy minister of foreign trade of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang by air on August 10. It was met at the airport by Cho Song-pom, vice-minister of foreign trade, and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

#### REPORTAGE ON PREMIER KANG SONG-SAN'S PRC VISIT

SK101607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Shanghai August 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official goodwill visit to China stayed in Shanghai on August 9. That day Premier Kang Song-san and his party went round a newly-built residential quarter in the city and visited a worker's family there. They also visited a washing machine factory, a suitcase and bag making factory, a children's factory and a knitwear mill in the city.

In the evening Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a banquet for Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san. The participants in the banquet raised glasses to the everlasting friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS WITH WPK FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK121030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing August 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, on August 11 met at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing the friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee, on a visit to China.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Li Xiannian. Comrade Li Xiannian expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS O KUK-YOL, DELEGATION

SK120956 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA) -- Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on August 8 met the government military delegation of our country headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

The head of the delegation conveyed kind greetings and a personal letter of President Kim Il-song to Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi. Al-Qadhdhafi expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. He referred to the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF UGANDAN DEFENSE MINISTER

O Chin-u, Muwanga Confer

SK102242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- Talks were held between Korean and Ugandan Government military delegations in Pyongyang on August 10.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chong-kuk and others concerned.

Present there on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Paulo Muwanga, vice-president of the Ugandan People's Congress, vice-president of the Republic of Uganda and minister of defense, and Ugandan Ambassador to Korea Paniel Ufoyuru. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Receives Group

SK111555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 11 received the government military delegation of the Republic of Uganda on a goodwill visit to our country.



Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Paulo Muwanga, vice-chairman of the Uganda People's Congress, vice-president of the Republic of Uganda and minister of defence.

On hand were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk.

Also on hand was George Paliel Ufoyuru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to our country.

President Kim Il-song has a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation conveyed a gift of A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda, to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

#### REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

##### Airport Arrival

SK102255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- A Zambian Defence Ministry delegation headed by Defence Minister C.M. Mwananshiku arrived in Pyongyang on August 10 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Pak Hak-nim and generals of the Korean People's Army, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-Il and Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Kyong-hak.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the friendship mission of the Zambian people at the airport.

##### Talks With Paek Hak-nim

SK120914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on August 11 in Pyongyang between the delegation of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Zambia.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Paek Hak-nim and Major General of the Korean People's Army Yi Hong-sun. Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by C.M. Mwananshiku, minister of defence of Zambia.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

##### O Chin-u, Mwananshiku Confer

SK121020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on August 11 met and had a friendly talk with the Zambian Defence Ministry delegation headed by C.M. Mwananshiku, minister of defence of the Republic of Zambia, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Paek Hak-nim and generals of the Korean People's Army.

NODONG SINMUN ESSAY URGES MAKING 1980'S 'SHINE'

SK090815 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 5 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 6 August essay: "Let Us Make the Glorious 1980's Shine"]

[Excerpts] The great leader and the great party guide the people to victory; the people who always share will and destiny with their party lend their ears to the party's voice, heartily respond to its appeal, and act in concert with its call at all times.

Our people are ardently responding to the decisions of the ninth plenum and turning out as one in implementing them. The ninth plenum proudly summed up the successes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to foreign countries and called for a new great upsurge in socialist construction; one of the most important events in the history of our revolution.

Our people, who wept in excitement and danced in pleasure while the great leader was making visits to foreign countries, greeted with enthusiastic cheers the leader's return from his historic visit. Upon hearing news reports on the plenary meeting, our people heartily accepted its decisions and have unanimously turned out in the struggle to implement them.

Upholding the decisions of the plenum, the units which take responsibility for and command the country's economy are planning unprecedentedly bold and daring operations to bring about a great leap in the socialist construction of our country. With a new courage and faith, numerous functionaries are rushing to work sites to realize the party's intentions.

Like Kangson in the 1950's, Yongsong in the 1960's, and Huichon in the 1970's, which represented great upsurges of the past, Komdok, Musan, and Anju have become the life-lines and combat sites of the 1980's on which the attention of the whole country is focused and where the spirit of a new great upsurge is overflowing. Those who return from official trips to Komdok say in excitement that, just as last year, when the No 3 ore dressing plant was built, Komdok, in which new grand operations are being conducted, is seething with new vigor.

In Musan and Anju, unprecedentedly large-scale development plans are being put into practice, new men, equipment, and machines are arriving there, and the spirit of a new leap is overflowing. With a new resolve and ambition, the whole country is keeping step with our party's drumbeat of a general march, following the examples of Komdok, Musan, and Anju.

Today's general march, to which the entire party, the whole country, and all the people are unanimously turning out while heartily responding to the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee, is an expression of the endless loyalty of our people who gain fresh invincible strength from the greatness of their party and leader that always lead our revolution the straight road of victory and who absolutely support and respond to the party's lines and policies. It is also a solemn prelude of a new great leap to make the glorious 1980's shine by effecting another great turn in socialist construction.

Once the party issues on appeal, the entire party, the whole country, and all the people turn out, ardently responding to it. This is our people's revolutionary mettle and traditional trait. Our people are displaying once again their revolutionary mettle and traditional trait by unanimously rising up, upholding the party's appeal for a new great upsurge in socialist construction.

Why were our people, who had experienced many significant events and important turning points in the history of their revolution, so excited at the news report on the plenary meeting and why are they showing enthusiastic reactions? Where did today's ideological and spiritual upswing of our people, who are unanimously turning out and stirring themselves in order to build our country once again, originate?

When news on the plenary meeting was reported through news papers, radio, and television across the country, workers in Kangson gathered, without any appointment, under a white poplar tree, a tree about which an immortal and significant episode exists. Heroic developing mill workers, old melters who took the lead in the Chollima workteam movement, young melters of a new generation who are making the history of Kangson shine generation after generation, gathered together there. What made them gather under the white poplar tree?

Cha Chae-man, an old head of a steel work shop, said to his three sons, in their twenties, gathered under the white poplar tree: I called you here so that we, together, can bear the spirit of the plenum in our hearts. Upon hearing the news report on the plenary meeting, I thought of the year 1956. At that time, when the country was experiencing a difficult situation and factional wretches ran wild, we launched the Chollima movement in support of the fatherly leader. Upon seeing that our leader was welcomed during his visit to foreign countries, I was reminded of events in the difficult year 1956 and, thus, I wept. As you saw, how great our leader is! Both you and I should rise up in building our country more greatly in conformity with the high authority of the great leader. Let us take the lead.

As we did in the grand march of Chollima, let us rise again to make our country a great country at an early date and make the glorious 1980's shine in conformity with the high authority of the great leader and our glorious party [Pyongyang KCNA in English at 1043 GMT on 7 August, in a report on the NODONG SINMUN political essay, renders this phrase as follows: "the high authority of Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il"] the pride, dignity, and happiness of our people. This is the unshakable resolution and unanimous will of our people today who have risen in a new general march, upholding the decisions of the plenary meeting.

There are always, without fail, some likely factors and compelling motives behind an upsurge in the spirit of a people and behind a new upswing in the march of a people. In the case of our people, the factors and motives that influence such an upsurge and upswing stem from their special ideological sentiments about their leader and party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our people are full of a burning determination to defend and safeguard our party politically and ideologically with their lives, no matter what difficulties they may face, and to share the same fate with the party to the end.

Never before has there been an example of such relations between a party and a people as those between our party and people who, today, while following each other, are walking along the victorious path of the revolution and construction in unity, with firm conviction.

None of the new turns and epochal leaps wrought in our history since the time our people began exploring their own fate, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader our people came to honor for the first time in their history of thousands of years, is conceivable apart from the special relations between our leader and our people, between our party and our people, and the special ideological sentiments emanating from them.



Thanks to our people's unusual determination and burning wisdom to defend and safeguard their party and leader politically and ideologically with their lives, repelling all attacks from the enemies within and without, which have sometimes driven them to create a new great upsurge; the ardent loyalty of the entire people who are determined to please their leader and party, which has sometimes served as the source of a new great march; and their incomparable and unending national pride and dignity of being led by the great leader and great party, which have sometimes served as the source of a great energy driving our revolutionary march, we have traversed a single path of victory and glory. This is our dignified history and proud tradition.

Today's new all-out march, in which all people have risen to uphold the decisions made at the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, is nothing but an expression of our people's noble ideological sentiment emanating from such history and such traditions.

While experiencing such current epochal events as the great leader's visits to foreign countries -- which attracted the world's attention and which caused all the mountains, rivers, and every living thing in our country to resound with and dance in joy -- and the historic plenary meeting that followed the great leader's historic visits to foreign countries, our people now recall with emotion the unforgettable events of the 1950's, the most difficult period of our revolution.

The unforgettable year 1956 was a historic year in which the gravest tribulations, upheavals, and nascent great upsurges were interwoven into one. At that time the great leader made visits to foreign countries and there was the historic (?December) plenary meeting. The Chollima Movement emerged from these historic events.

How closely do all the events that our people are experiencing emotionally today remind us of the history of 1956, 28 years ago? How contrastingly and how movingly do the histories of these 2 years tell us about the dramatic changes that occurred in our circumstances and fate?

A sense of self-respect that enables a people to stand on its own feet is essentially great dignity and a firm conviction in the ability to create great things with one's own materials, on one's own and in one's own way, and in the ability to achieve endless (?progress) and development. Indeed, we have great strength at our disposal which enables us to develop endlessly and rapidly with our own materials, in our own way.

The most exigent problems facing every country in today's economic situation are said to be questions concerning raw materials, fuels, and energy. However, we have at our disposal a large quantity of raw materials, fuel resources, and inexhaustible underground resources which the world is envious of and which are ready for development and use.

The greatest source of confidence and courage of our people who have risen in a new general march in response to the call of the party is their unquestioned trust and confidence in the greatness of our party.

If the happiness and prosperity of a people are dependent on the country's national strength, the course of national strength comes from the might of a party. The degree of might of a country's party can indicate the extent of a country's national strength. Revolutionary success and failure, and the rise and fall of a people, depend ultimately on the party. The party is the watershed of everything. If the party is the watershed of everything, then how strong a country, with the greatest party, have we, and how bright a future has our country!

We have a party rare in organization, a party bold in creation and innovation, a party unboundedly devoted in the spirit of serving the people and the greatest matchless party in the world.

Our people are full of conviction that once our glorious party, which, setting big and bold goals for economic construction designed to make our ideologically great country an economically powerful country and to provide the people with the world's highest material, cultural, and work life, is leading the people in the struggle to implement these goals, determines to do so, our country will, as in the past, bring about without fail new great changes in the revolution and construction and will become happier, more prosperous, and more powerful. This faith and this conviction are the decisive factors propelling our people's all-out march today.

To do all things with our own efforts and in our own way under the guidance of our great party was and is the only way of emerging victorious yesterday, today, tomorrow, and forever, and shaping our destiny and achieving our prosperity and victory no matter what difficulties and changes in the world.

It is said that development and prosperity are the common goals of mankind and that there are many ways to achieve them. However, there is only one straightforward way that leads to prosperity and victory, and that way is consistency. Only when the people follow their own party and leader no matter what difficulties they may face, only when they keep their revolutionary traditions, their lifeline, alive without interruption no matter how many years may pass and no matter how much the world may change, and only when they maintain the consistency stemming from the revolutionary traditions, can they walk along the most straightforward road leading to victory and prosperity without ever experiencing the slightest hitch.

None of the things that we are proud of today and none of our revolutionary traditions, revolutionary accomplishments, and solid foundations and even the solid wherewithal we have gained, have been achieved without effort; we have paid an indescribably dear price for them.

We should endlessly value everything we have at our disposal, should never forget them, and should revive them, rely on them, and start from them at all times.

To follow our glorious party only, with firm conviction in it, upholding the great leader, and to advance to a new great leap by adding the "speed of the eighties" to Chollima in the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle under the red banner of the three revolutions, the banner of victory of socialist and communist construction and our pride and honor -- this is our way, and this is the only straight path of victory and prosperity to keep alive and consistently uphold our proud revolutionary traditions.

Our goals are clear and the way which we should follow is just; the (?guarantee for our victory) is also clear. On the path that we take, following the great party for the consummation of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, we will achieve everything we want to achieve ahead of time.

Our revolutionary cause is invincible as the great leader, the great party, and the great people advance as one in body and spirit.

Let us all make the most rewarding era of the working party, the glorious 1980's, shine by (?proudly) advancing toward a brilliant future following the single victorious road indicated by the great party.

#### BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO YAR -- Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA) -- Yun Tok-ung was appointed as Korean ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 7 Aug 84 SK]

SPECIAL AMNESTY MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK130102 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP) -- The government granted special amnesty Monday to 1,730 persons in commemoration of the 39th anniversary of national liberation from Japanese colonial rule in 1945. The figure breaks down into 714 national security law violators involved in the 1981 Kwangju uprising, the Kim Tae-chung incident and campus turmoil and 1,016 general criminals, Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui announced.

Chinese Hijackers Released

SK130851 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0803 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] This afternoon, No Su-chong, spokesman for the Ministry of Justice, announced the release of the six Red Chinese hijackers, including Zhuo Changren, whose prison terms were decided at the Supreme Court on 22 May, the suspension of their prison terms, and their immediate coercive banishment abroad.

The prosecution disclosed: It arrested them on 24 May last year and completed the 3-trial procedure in accordance with domestic law because, even though their act was said to be for the purpose of asylum, hijacking a civilian airliner aboard which there are passengers is obviously a criminal act, in violation of international conventions and domestic laws.

The spokesman for the ministry further announced: However, since it was judged that they had fully repented of their crimes and since there were sincere appeals for their release from various circles, the ministry decided to suspend their prison terms and, at the same time, to coercively banish them abroad because they did not enter the country in a legal manner.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Justice made it public that the ministry decided to take into consideration their free choice of destination in accordance with the spirit of humanitarianism and the six hijackers hoped to go to the Republic of China. Meanwhile, the six Red Chinese hijackers, including Zhuo Changren, arrived at Kimpo Airport on a small bus, completed the departure procedure of the Ministry of Justice, and left our country around 1440 hours on a Chinese airliner.

DPRK SHIP LEAVES JAPAN UNDER SURVEILLANCE

SK110333 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- A North Korean freighter, which anchored Monday at the port of Kobe near Osaka for a week of repair, departed the next day apparently because of tight police surveillance, a Japanese newspaper reported Friday. The SEKAI NIPPO said North Korea might have tried to dispatch a spy ship disguised as a freighter to Kobe because Japanese security has been concentrated in the Kanto (mid-east) area in connection with the coming visit of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

Saying that it confirmed the arrival and departure of the North Korean cargo vessel through its own investigation, the paper identified the North Korean freighter as the 285.16-ton "Chongsong 127" with 15 crew members, including skipper Yun Yong-ki, aboard. The paper said the freighter entered the port at 5:30 p.m. Monday (local time) to unload pine mushrooms and asked the Kobe bureau of the Osaka Immigration Office to allow it to stay for a week of repair.



The Kobe office then granted the North Korean ship's stay on condition that no crew member be permitted to land and no outsider be allowed to board the ship. The paper added that police authorities kept round-the-clock surveillance on the ship. The freighter left Kobe at 5:40 p.m. Tuesday heading for North Korea, the paper said.

Another North Korean freighter, the "Chonchin," which had anchored at Yokohama on Aug 3 to load automobiles, also sailed for North Korea after leaving port at 8 p.m. Tuesday, according to the paper. The freighter reportedly sailed the same route as the Chongsong 127.

Recently, crew members of other North Korean freighters have been reported taking photographs of Tokyo's Haneda Airport, and the skipper of the North Korean spy ship that transported North Korean terrorists to Rangoon, Burma, for a bomb attack that killed 17 South Koreans has attempted to land in Japan.

#### EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON KANG SONG-SAN'S PRC VISIT

SK121410 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 11 Aug 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Results of Kang Song-san's Chinese Tour"]

[Text] Kang Song-san, premier of the North Korean State Administration Council, who visited Beijing on 5 August, completed his talks with Red China's Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang on 8 August, practically completing all his itinerary. Kang's Red Chinese tour attracted the attention of people at home and abroad who viewed the purpose of his tour as extending his greetings to Red Chinese leaders after his assumption of office as premier last January, explaining the results of Kim Il-song's tour to the Soviet Union and East Europe, requesting Red Chinese economic assistance for the under-developed North Korean light industry, etc.

The fact that the primary purpose of his visit was to obtain economic assistance from Red China was well revealed by the fact that he was accompanied by a number of economic functionaries, including Kim Pok-sin, vice premier in charge of light industry, and by the fact that a number of Red Chinese economic ministers were on hand at his talks with Red Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on 5 August.

We are not in a position to know how successful Kang's Red Chinese tour was. Judging from the reports so far, however, we are almost certain that he failed to attain any substantial success in terms of the economic cooperation and technological assistance which he expected from Red China.

According to a 9 August report in a Japanese daily, quoting XINHUA of Beijing, Red China's party General Secretary Hu, in his talks with Kang on 8 August, implied a cynical view of North Korea's excessive emphasis on heavy industry and its investments concentrating on demonstration-oriented business, emphasizing that both Red China and North Korea regard improving the people's living as important. The report also said that Red Chinese Premier Zhao indirectly conveyed Red China's position that it cannot afford to provide economic support to North Korea by saying: China has been attaining success through economic reforms, but we still have quite a few problems.

It is a fact well known to us that Red China cannot afford to provide North Korea with aid to decisively vitalize North Korea's chronic economic slump because of its present financial drain, low economic growth, and the implementation of the four modernizations project.

Nevertheless, in view of the fact that Red China has recently increased its oil supply to North Korea from the previous 1981 level of 800,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons and the fact that it supplied some 40 A-5 fighters of Red Chinese manufacture (an improved model of the MIG-21), we cannot preclude the possibility that Red China promised new aid of a certain scale to keep North Korea within the sphere of its influence, although it is more or less hard for it to do so.

We, however, are more concerned about the fact that the Red Chinese leaders, in their talks with Kang regarding the situation on the Korean peninsula prior to President Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese tour, stressed that Red China actively supports North Korea's reunification plan through the so-called confederal system of Koryo, while demonstrating the "close ties between Red China and North Korea."

Needless to reiterate, the major purpose of President Chon's Japanese tour, scheduled for September, is to actively contribute to peace and security in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, by liquidating in a progressive manner the painful past between the ROK and Japan and by reaffirming the new partnership relations. At a time like this, Red China and North Korea stressed their relationship of military alliance and again raised the issue of the "confederal system of Koryo," which is designed to undermine the ROK-U.S. security ties and to communize the entire Korean peninsula by force of arms. This is an anachronistic outburst.

We again strongly urge Red China to carry out its duty faithfully as a major power for peace and security in the international community. We again gravely tell North Korea that, should it really want to find a way out of its economic difficulty, it should not seek the solution in violence, but in exchanges and cooperation between North and South through dialogue and reconciliation.

#### TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK101445 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Aug 84 p 2

[Editorial: "North Korean Premier's Visit to Beijing"]

[Text] North Korea's Premier Kang Song-san is on a 6-day official visit to Communist China. The current visit to Beijing by Kang Song-san, at the invitation of Communist Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, is his first foreign trip since he was promoted to the premiership last January.

Kang's visit to Beijing is part of a series of visits to Communist China by the North's leaders, following those of Kim Il-song in September 1982, Secretary Kim Chong-il in June 1983, and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam last February. It is also one of the facts that show the close relations between Beijing and Pyongyang.

What particularly attracts our attention with regard to Kang's visit to Beijing is the timing. Since his trip to Beijing followed UN Under Secretary Cordovez' visits to Communist China, North Korea, Japan, and South Korea, and since it preceded President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan, it is natural to presume that the two premiers from Beijing and Pyongyang must have discussed questions involving the Korean peninsula.

While the North has continued to denounce President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan, Communist China kept silent about it, refusing to stay in step with the North. This is because, some believe, Communist China, with the North's proposal for tripartite talks among South Korea, the United States, and North Korea set forth, expects that Japan would persuade President Chon Tu-hwan to make contacts in any form with the North during the latter's visit. At any rate, it is clear that a diplomatic battle is being waged actively behind the scenes regarding the Korean peninsula.

Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin of North Korea, in charge of light industry, participated in the talks held on 5 August between Zhao Ziyang and Kang Song-san, along with Communist Chinese economic ministers such as Minister of Finance Tian Jiyun, the minister of the coal industry, and the minister of light industry. Judging from this, it is clear that the purpose of Kang Song-san's current visit to Beijing is for economic exchanges.

During the past few years, Communist China has pursued the bold economic policy of introducing the Western economic system into its socialist economic system and of borrowing Western capital and technologies -- the so-called open-door policy toward the West. It is well-known that Hu Yaobang emphatically stressed Communist China's open-door policy and reforms in meeting with Kim Il-song during his visit to Pyongyang last year.

Such an act by Hu Yaobang can be interpreted as an implicit, friendly attempt to persuade the North to edge away from its isolation and to open its doors to the rest of the world. It can also be interpreted as a kind of pressure on the North to abandon its adventurous policy of communizing the South by using military force. XINHUA's report that Hu Yaobang alluded to Communist China's Taiwan policy, in which it recognizes two systems within one country, when he mentioned the Korean peninsula question in meeting with Kang Song-san can be viewed in the same context.

Since 6 August, Kang Song-san and his entourage have been touring the Communist Chinese light industrial sectors in Beijing and Shanghai. We believe that this entourage must have seen with their own eyes Communist China's economic open-door policy. Kang is also reported to have said: "I will humbly learn from Communist China's economic reforms." We only hope that the North's learning from Communist China's open-door policy will facilitate a dialogue between the North and the South.

#### GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SEEK ILO ADMISSION IN 1985

SK120032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The government plans to seek admission into the Geneva-based International Labor Organization (ILO) next year, a well-informed source said yesterday. The source said the government has recently contacted many ILO member nations and received favorable responses from them. To join the special U.N. agency, the government needs to gain the approval of two-thirds of the countries participating in the ILO General Assembly. The source said the government will conduct stepped-up "labor diplomacy" in preparation for the next ILO General Assembly meeting, scheduled to be held in Geneva in June 1985.

The ILO is the only one of the 15 U.N. special agencies in which Korea is not fully represented. Korea was first invited to participate in ILO meetings as an observer in 1982. Three delegations of employers, employees and the government have attended ILO meetings since then. The source said Korea's existing labor laws were revised in 1980 to fully guarantee freedom of association and collective bargaining and that a new law, the labor-management council law, was enacted at the same time to encourage communication and cooperation between employers and employees. These legislative actions, he said, paved the way for Korea's joining of the labor organization.

Minister of Labor Chong Han-chu made a speech at this year's ILO General Assembly meeting June 6-27, introducing Korea's labor policy, which he said was designed to promote employee welfare. The Republic of Korea will have joined all of 15 special U.N. agencies if it should be admitted to ILO next year while North Korea is a member of only eight special agencies.



KOREA HERALD VIEWS RED SEA MINES, TERRORISM

SK120056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Red Sea Mine Scare"]

[Text] Violence and terrorism are the order of the day throughout the international community. Most such acts are anonymous, unclaimed and far from justifiable in that their perpetrators have no qualms about victimizing innocent persons.

The Red Sea area and the Middle East have again become troubled over a succession of provocations by both known and unknown agents. Our weary world is deeply worried by these ominous developments as well as the lingering Iran-Iraq war.

Mine blasts were reported in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea, neither of which is an area of any declared belligerency. Targets of the mine attacks are as random as the perpetrators are mysterious.

At the same time there has been a rash of civilian airline hijackings in Europe and the Middle East. In early August, an Air France jetliner flying from Frankfurt to Paris was diverted to Tehran by three Arab-speaking pirates. Last week a Mecca-bound Iranian airliner was skyjacked to Rome by two dissident Iranians.

Fortunately few casualties were reported from the maritime and considerable damage has been inflicted on merchant ships by the secretly laid mines in what were rightly supposed to be demilitarized waterways.

The common result of the two different types of violence is that innocent parties were wronged. They included Moslem pilgrims, ordinary tourists and tankers operated by neutral nations. Since late July about 16 ships have been damaged by mine explosions in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea. The mine scare spread south to the mouth of the Red Sea off the coast of North Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Merchant ships from Greece, Turkey and East Germany reportedly sustained damage from the mines.

Previous victims of mine blasts include vessels from Japan, Liberia, Taiwan, the United States, China and Panama. Laying underwater mines and destroying commercial vessels in international waterways in time of peace is a serious crime almost without precedent. A group calling itself the Islamic Jihad (holy war) organization has claimed responsibility in calls to news agencies in London, saying it planted 190 mines along the affected sea lanes.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Government suspects Iran and Libya of laying the mines. A recent Tehran radio commentary praising the minings indicated possible Iranian involvement, according to Cairo, though Iran has denied any part in the affair. Egypt assumes forces in either country want to hamper oil exports through the Red Sea to affect the economies of Egypt and other littoral states. Aided by American experts, Egypt has begun minesweeping operations and is keeping a close watch over its territorial waters. Concerned Arab states have intensified contacts to cope with the escalating threat to oil exports and Islamic pilgrimage routes in the area.

The minesweeping operations are turning into an international venture as U.S. minesweeping helicopters and French and British ships are headed for the Red Sea to join Egyptian units currently scouring the waterway. A Soviet minesweeper is reportedly also working in the sea.

Cairo has declared that the Gulf of Suez is now safe for shipping. They have also warned that any country found responsible for the mining would be barred from using the waterway.

The current trend of international terrorism must be halted. Reports that North Korean ships which passed through the canal recently may be involved also warrant investigation. Violence is the perpetual enemy of humanity everywhere.

#### PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES MINDAN CONVENTION

SK130905 Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP) -- The pro-Seoul Korean Residents Association in Japan, "Mindan," held its 1984 convention to solidify its structure and to discuss ways to improve cooperation among the Korean minority in Japan. Delivering words of encouragement to the convention, South Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong said Mindan has been the leader in the struggle against discrimination in Japanese society and against national bias against Korean residents in that country. About 150 staff members of Mindan, including Association President Chang Chong-myung, attended the meeting.

Praising the efforts Mindan has made over the past 40 years to secure Korean residents' civil rights and to improve their legal status, Chin said that Mindan has contributed greatly to solidifying the Korean minority group's economic position in Japan.

"Your fatherland has achieved considerable developments in political, economic, social and other fields during the past few decades, providing other developing countries of the world with a development model," the prime minister said. "Continued efforts in the coming two to three years will make the 1988 Seoul Olympic a bifurcating point for the nation to take off once again."

Chin went on to say that the North Korean Communist regime has shown no sign of repentance for the terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma, last October, and, on the contrary, has engaged in propagandist activities against the South through the pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents Association in Japan, Chongnyon. He called upon the Korean minority in Japan to unite to block Pyongyang's attempts to infiltrate the country.

Meanwhile, Mindan staff members at the meeting discussed the promotion of Korean-Japanese businessmen's management of their own businesses in Japan, the increase of deposits by Korean residents in Mindan's credit cooperatives and Korean residents' support for their fatherland's staging of the 1988 Olympics.

#### BRIEFS

GOLD PRODUCTION -- Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's gold production in May of 1984 totaled 40 kilograms, up 60 percent from a year ago, and the number of gold mines reached 58, up 107 percent from the same period last year, government officials said Monday. Gold production during the first five months of this year amounted to 203 kilograms, up 69 percent from last year's figure. In total, production in 1984 may exceed 500 kilograms because 20-30 more gold mines are expected to be developed during the rest of the year, the officials said. This year's expected production will revive the gold rush of 1962 here, when gold production totaled over 500 kilograms, according to the officials. The brisk gold mining seems to derive from the expectation that more gold will be needed for the Asian Games in 1986 and the 24th Olympics in 1988, both to be held here, the officials added. Meanwhile, the government is reviewing the possibility of annulling a 30 percent excise tax on gold production to facilitate gold mining, the officials said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 13 Aug 84 SK]

MONTSAME ON PRC THREATENING SECURITY IN ASIA

OW130624 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1607 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 11 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: Who threatens security in Asia? This question asks for being addressed to the present Chinese leadership, which foreign policy causes a well-grounded alarm of the Asian public.

No country which borders on China feels secure. In the last four months China has been stepping up its armed provocations against socialist Vietnam. Border regions of the SRV are being subjected to shelling, terrorist and political subversion carried out by Chinese troops and special services. According to the Vietnamese newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Beijing uses different channels including Vietnamese emigrants for smuggling into Vietnam videofilms, tape recordings and publications directed against socio-political order of the SRV.

Beijing also is trying to provoke a confrontation between Indochina states and ASEAN on the pretext of the so-called "Kampuchean problem", to prevent a mutually acceptable and principled settlement of the border problem with India and is also attempting to escalate the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The current military-political rapprochement of China with reactionary forces of Asia and American imperialism alarms the Asian public, including the Mongolian people. The expansion of military-economic and trade ties with South Korea, Japan and the USA is aimed, first of all, at boosting China's military potential, at materializing the hegemonist foreign policy of the present Beijing leaders. Practically, Beijing encourages the intensification of the military might of American imperialism in Asia, in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the deployment of American first strike nuclear missiles there. Just for pleasing Washington, Chinese leadership ignores the dangerous revival of Japanese militarism and establishes military relations with Tokyo.

The strengthening of Sino-American military cooperation threatens peace and security in Asia. Peoples of Indochina, Afghanistan, India and other countries who share common borders with China are well aware of this. The threat to the Asian Continent comes not from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as Beijing claims, but from the USA's aggressive imperial course in Asia and China's hegemonist policy in the international arena.

GEODETIC SERVICES AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

OW111429 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1402 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Aug (MONTSAME) -- A protocol on direct scientific and technical cooperation between MPR and USSR geodetic services for the 1984-90 period was signed here today. The document was signed by C. Suren, deputy chairman of MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee on Construction, Architecture and Technical Control; and I.A. Kutuzov, chief of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography attached to the USSR Council of Ministers.



KUOMINTANG TO SEEK COMMUNIST PARTY ALLIANCE

BK130759 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Kuomintang [KMT] leaders have agreed to approach the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) for an alliance, in a move seen as a major switch in decades-long policy of the non-communist Chinese nationalist minority. Military sources responsible for the control of minority groups at the northern border told the BANGKOK POST that the move was part of a plan by the KMT to use a "third hand" to suppress its armed rival -- the Shan United Army (SUA) of opium warlord Khun Sa-- in the fight for control of the border opium trail.

The KMT decision to launch an overture to the BCP was agreed on at a meeting of about 20 KMT leaders on July 30 at a Chinese nationalist stronghold opposite Ban Mae O on July 11, in which 10 KMT soldiers were either killed or wounded. The SUA attack was part of its plan to extend its military influence along the border.

According to the agreement, the KMT leaders will approach a BCP faction led by Ta Kler for armed cooperation. Ta Kler is answerable to BCP chief Ae Bi, who controls the armed Burmese communist factions operating along the Thai-Burmese border. The KMT leaders agreed that they would help supply the BCP with ammunition and food if it agreed to help drive the SUA from former KMT bases.

Sources said it was very likely that the BCP would accept the KMT's request since it was also an arch rival of the SUA, which earlier had also driven the Burmese communists out of their former stronghold at Doi Lang opposite Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai. Another reason is that since the KMT has always been strongly against Communism, if the BCP could establish relations with them the move would be greatly beneficial to the BCP's image and pave the way for future cooperation with the armed remnants of the Communist Party of Thailand who are still operating in some areas in Mae Hong Son Province of Thailand.

Sources said, however, that although an KMT-BCP alliance could be established, chances for the two minority groups to beat the SUA were pretty slim. The SUA has been known to have good fighters and in the past, has inflicted heavy damages on the BCP. The Shan United Army has just successfully taken control of two Burmese minority groups also along the northern border opposite here.

The Kayah Nation People (KNP) and the Pa-o National Organization (PNO) agreed to come under SUA control after the latter's armed guerrillas overran their bases in early July. Afterward the KNP and PNO agreed to stop fighting each other and jointly, with the SUA, promised to help suppress the BCP. The sources predicted that the expected alliance between the KMT and the BCP, and the merger of the KNP, PNO and the SUA were likely to bring on fiercer rivalry among the Burmese minority groups at the border here and the move would unavoidably affect Thais living along the frontier.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM TONKIN GULF INCIDENT

BK100916 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0500 GMT 10 Aug 84

["SPK Commentary: 'The Kampuchean People Heighten Vigilance in the Face of the Tonkin Gulf Incident Lesson'" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Aug (SPK) -- The whole of mankind still remembers that 20 years ago, on 5 August 1964, U.S. military aircraft started dropping more bombs on North Vietnam than it has dropped on all fronts during World War II. In order to cover up their crimes and justify their aggression against the people of Vietnam, U.S. imperialism falsely claimed that Vietnam had attacked the Destroyer Maddox of the U.S. 7th Fleet stationed in the Gulf of Tonkin. It was a typical trick of imperialism which resorts to lies in order to intensify the escalation of its dirty war against countries which do not agree to follow in its political wake.

U.S. imperialism has never hesitated to use all and every means to reach its goal. For instance, in the case of the aggression against Grenada, U.S. imperialism cited the old story about protecting the "interests of U.S. residents" in the tiny Caribbean island, without mentioning incidents in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and other countries.

In February 1979, Chinese expansionism-hegemonism also used the same trick as U.S. imperialism. Before attacking northern Vietnam, Beijing also spoke of the problems of Chinese residents in Vietnam and shortly after that it undertook a large-scale attack against that country in order to subdue a peace- and justice-loving people.

The Kampuchean people understand very well the cynicism and perfidy of U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism-hegemonism and are ready to frustrate all provocations by them. The lesson of the Tonkin Gulf incident will forever strengthen the infinite vigilance of the Kampucheans.

U.S.-THAI COMBINED MILITARY EXERCISE CRITICIZED

BK120850 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "A Threat to the Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] Public opinion in Southeast Asia is paying great attention to the "Cobra Gold-84" exercise conducted by the U.S. and Thai Armies in the Gulf of Thailand near Kampuchean territorial waters. What is the purpose of this exercise?

It is obvious that the U.S. and Thai Armies' joint exercise is aimed at destroying peace and stability in the region. They are conducting this exercise at a time when the Beijing reactionary leaders are colluding with U.S. imperialism and Thailand to oppose the three Indochinese countries, in particular to oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth. Beijing has used Thailand to oppose neighboring countries in the region and to destroy the regional tendency toward dialogue. Everyone knows that the Pol Pot bandits and other Khmer reactionaries, who are lackeys of the Beijing clique and are being sustained on Thai soil, are constantly attempting to sneak across the border and infiltrate Kampuchean territory to plunder innocent people's property and destroy their lives. A fact worthy of more attention is that the Thai leading circles have recently increased savage, aggressive activities by sending aircraft and all types of warships to penetrate dozens of kilometers into Kampuchean airspace and territorial waters.

Furthermore, they have sent troops to commit aggression and to occupy illegally three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province. Along with these Thai criminal activities, the Beijing Chinese have continued their armed aggression against six provinces along Vietnam's northern border.

It is clear that the Thai leaders are transforming their territory into a base for opposing the three Indochinese countries and serving the interests of Beijing Chinese and the U.S. imperialists. This is in contrary to the Thai people's interests and to the aspirations of peoples of all countries in the region. It is worth noting that the "Cobra-Gold 84" exercise is a large scale one in comparison to previous U.S.-Thai maneuvers. This annual exercise shows that U.S. imperialism is increasing its military presence in Southeast Asia. Through these activities, U.S. imperialism is hoping to return to Indochina and the Gulf of Thailand, which is an important strategic base for serving its interests in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Furthermore, the Reagan administration is attempting to provoke confrontation among various countries in the region and to advance the arms race in the world.

It is to be remembered that in the past, U.S. imperialism has used Thai territory as air base to spy on and to bomb the Indochinese countries. At U.S. imperialists' orders, many Thai soldiers were also sent to Vietnam to commit criminal acts against the Vietnamese people. The Thai leaders must reexamine their policy, which is currently following the Beijing Chinese and the U.S. imperialists. If they insist on colluding further with these dangerous warmongers, they will certainly be defeated.

It is certain that the Thai people, like progressive people in Southeast Asia, will tolerate absolutely no brutal activity that opposes the three Indochinese countries and the tendency toward dialogue in the region.

#### OFFICIALS GREET CHAN SI, DELEGATION ON RETURN HOME

BK130757 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] On the morning of 13 August, the high-ranking PRK party and government delegation led by Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, safely arrived home after paying official and friendship visits to fraternal socialist countries.

Among others waiting at Pochentong airport to greet the delegation were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs; Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and finance minister; Comrade Khang Sarin, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and interior minister; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee and minister for the control of state affairs; Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director general of the Kampuchean radio and television; and comrade ministers, deputy ministers, directors general, deputy directors general, representatives of mass organizations and ethnic minorities, and many other people from central ministries and state enterprises. The ambassadors of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries accredited to Kampuchea were also present at the airport to greet the high-ranking delegation.



## Polish Visit Viewed

BK111408 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 11 -- The just-ended official visit to Poland by the party and government delegation of Kampuchea headed by Premier Chan Si has added to the strengthening of friendship and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

Poland and Kampuchea, as Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski put it, have been drawn together especially by the similarities of historical experiences -- the tragedy of genocide -- as the result of the aggression against the former by Hitler fascism and of the crimes against the latter committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan.

Moreover, the Polish-Kampuchean relations have been founded on the two nations' traditional friendship and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Poland and other states of the socialist community have been helping the Kampuchean people led by their vanguard party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea in healing their most painful wounds, restoring national economy and defending the country. Internationally Poland has consistently come out for transferring to the People's Republic of Kampuchea its legal seat at the United Nations and the international organizations. The outcome of Premier Chan Si's visit was reflected in his talks with Premier W. Jaruzelski. They noted that there are possibilities to further strengthen the multifarm relations and give them a new qualitative character in conformity with the interests of the two nations and of peace and progress.

The two sides held that the application of the constructive proposals made by Kampuchea together with Vietnam and Laos for a political solution to the existing problems in Southeast Asia might pave the way for normalizing relations, establishing good neighborhood relations between the three Indochinese countries on the one hand and the ASEAN countries on the other, and for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The Kampuchean people are convinced that the Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party will clear up all the remaining difficulties and win more successes in socialist construction, thus contributing to world security and peace.

The success of the visit culminated in the three cooperation agreements: one on culture and science, and the others on cooperation between the Kampuchean news agency SPK and the Polish news agency PAP, and on cooperation in radio and television. This is a distinct expression of a common wish to promote friendship and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

We are grateful to the Polish people for their support and assistance to our country's rebirth and we consider the result of Premier Chan Si's visit a new landmark of the Kampuchean-Polish relations and a great encouragement to our national construction and defense.

VOFA ON SHANOUK REMARKS ON DK SEAT AT UN

BK100759 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Aug 84

["Article": "Samdech Sihanouk Is Confident in Domestic Kampuchea's Victory at the Coming UN General Assembly"]

[Text] In a little more than a month, the UN General Assembly will convene its regular annual session at the UN Headquarters in New York, and the Kampuchean problem -- one of the major issues -- will be discussed there by all member countries which want to see this world community enjoy long-lasting peace.

Commenting on the Kampuchean problem, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, has expressed his confidence that his government will receive more support than in the previous years. Since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in 1978, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been recognized all along as the sole legitimate representative to the United Nations. One may still remember that during last year's UN General Assembly, Vietnam itself was well aware of the world community's support for the CGDK as it dared not contest the Kampuchean people's representation at the United Nations.

In an interview given before leaving Beijing on a trip to seek support from various countries, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that he is confident that the CGDK will win more support. At present, no one cares for Vietnam anyone. No matter what new tricks it will resort to, Vietnam will meet with failure. Vietnam and the Soviet Union are now isolated than ever before on the Kampuchean problem.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, who is widely known and broadly accepted at international political forums, is on a visit to various countries in Europe in order to inform leaders of those countries on the development of the Kampuchean problem. Aside from seeking vote of support from those countries, Samdech Sihanouk revealed, he will try to ask for other forms of support, such as food, medicine, and weapons needed by the Kampuchean people.

At first, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk paid a 5-day visit to Egypt at the end of July. During this visit, Egyptian President Mubarak expressed support for the Kampuchean people's struggle and demanded that Vietnam immediately withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

A joint communique issued during Samdech Sihanouk's visit to Egypt noted that Egypt held that Democratic Kampuchea should take its seat in the Nonaligned Movement. At present, there is no delegation representing Kampuchea in the Nonaligned Movement. Samdech Sihanouk was one of the movement's five founders which included the late Egyptian President an-Nasir. Aside from expressing its support, Egypt also stated its willingness to let the DK Government reopen its embassy in Cairo. Egypt also appointed the Egyptian ambassador to Thailand as also ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea. The presentation of the Egyptian ambassador's credentials to Samdech Sihanouk was held at the beginning of this year in the Phnum Mali sector -- the security zone of the CGDK.

Speaking recently about the success in the diplomatic field of the CGDK, Samdech Sihanouk revealed that the Japanese Government and his government have agreed to establish official diplomatic relations through their respective embassies in Beijing.

#### VONADK NOTES END OF SIHANOUK'S VISIT TO EGYPT

BK090816 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has ended his successful state visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Before leaving Cairo, DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the CGDK delegation he headed visited a subway [words indistinct]. Egyptian Electricity and Energy Minister Abaza and party accompanied the prince during this tour.

The prince and his delegation also visited Ismailia town, where they were warmly and solemnly welcomed by the officials and people. The samdech and delegation later visited the Suez Canal and some beautiful lakes nearby. At noon, the the chief of the Suez Canal Authority and his wife hosted a reception for the prince, his wife, and the DK delegation. Both the tour of these areas and the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and intimacy.

On the morning of 1 August, the president of Democratic Kampuchea and his delegation left Cairo. An official send-off ceremony was held at Dubbeh Presidential Palace for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the DK delegation. Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan'Ali presided over this ceremony. After the flag ceremony, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan'Ali and his wife led Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and wife to shake hands with the Egyptian officials and the guard of honor who came to send them off.

Following the ceremony, accompanied by Egyptian Foreign Minister Abd al-Majid, the samdech, his wife, and the DK delegation left the palace by helicopter for the airport.

Waiting to say goodbye to the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea and the DK delegation at the airport were the ambassadors and heads of the diplomatic missions of various friendly countries, including the PRC, the DPRK, the Kingdom of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Guinea, and all staff members of the DK Embassy.

#### VONADK ON VISIT OF JAPANESE AMITY DELEGATION

BK110834 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Association for Support to Kampuchea from (Fukuyama) City visited our Democratic Kampuchea from 4 to 7 August. The delegation, led by Dr (Sashiru Hayata), included six other members, namely, (Tokuyi Takayama), (Nashi Makute), (Yushi Yukaraishin), (Katao Nimikule), (Makoto Kulayana), and (Ashihiro Sakasoshi).

The Japanese delegation was accorded a warm welcome on its arrival in our Democratic Kampuchea by cadres from our ministries concerned. On the afternoon of the same day, Mrs Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, received the delegation at an office of Democratic Kampuchea. The meeting, which was also attended by cadres from the ministries and departments concerned with foreign affairs proceeded in an atmosphere of joy and intimacy.

During its stay in our Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly Japanese delegation visited positions of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army, a hospital, villages, and monasteries. The head of the Japanese delegation also held discussions on health problems in our Democratic Kampuchea with Professor Thiounn Thioeunn, minister in charge of the CGDK' Coordinating Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs. The discussions, which are also attended by cadres from ministries concerned, proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. Before ending the discussion, the Japanese guest said: The situation in Democratic Kampuchea has developed favorably. We are confident in the final victory of your just struggle. The Vietnamese aggressor troops will certainly be shamefully defeated by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. Upon our return home, we will make more active efforts in support of your just struggle.

The friendly Japanese delegation left safely for home after its successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

#### 5 AUG ATTACK BY LAO LIBERATION FRONT REPORTED

BK110819 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] On 5 August, Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas attacked Vietnamese enemy soldiers at Kalum, killing two of them and wounding others for a total of four casualties.



BORDER TALKS CONTINUE, NO AGREEMENT REACHED

BK101452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The LPDR Government delegation led by His Excellency Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, which is in Bangkok to hold the second round of talks with the Thai side on the issue of the Thai troops' occupation of the three Lao villages since 6 June 1984, held another meeting with the Thai side headed by Asa Sarasin, under secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, at the Erawan Hotel at 1000 on 10 August.

At the Meeting, Souban Salitthilat once again reaffirmed the goodwill of the Lao side to settle the issue of the Thai troops' occupation of the three Lao villages through peaceful negotiation. At the same time, he once again reiterated that the three villages belong to Laos with clear-cut and correct historical, administrative, and legal evidence. To justly and to solve correctly the problem of the open, brazen occupation of the three Lao villages by the Thai troops, the Thai side must unconditionally withdraw its troops from the three villages, return the Lao people they have captured and abducted from their native land, and pay them compensation for damage caused by Thai troops so as to return the situation in the three villages to the status quo of 6 June 1984.

After the meeting, Thonglai Kommasit, spokesman of the Lao delegation, spoke to Thai media correspondents. He explained the stand and reasonable proposal of the Lao side in settling the issue of the Thai troops' occupation of the three Lao villages. To reaffirm the legal validity of the treaty signed by France and Siam between 1904 and 1907 and the map prepared in 1909 by the French-Siamese Joint Border Committee of France and Siam and printed by the Thai Army itself, Dr Pheuiphan Ngao-savat provided an additional profound and extensive explanation of the data. The Thai side acknowledged that the map would be legal proof in the next meeting and promised that it would further study it. At the same time, the Thai side also produced a map prepared unilaterally by Thailand in 1978 for the Lao side to study, and proposed to set up a committee to prove its validity on the spot. The Lao side immediately rejected this proposal because the map printed by Thailand in 1978 has no legal validity. Moreover, it would supersede the old map agreed upon by the joint French-Siamese committee and would recognize the legitimacy of the Thai troops' occupation of the three Lao villages.

No agreement was reached at the meeting. The two sides agreed to continue the talks on the afternoon of 13 August.

Thai Crimes Continue

BK110122 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] According to local news reports from Paklai District, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops nibbling and occupying the three Lao villages have not yet abandoned their evil schemes against Laos. They have continued to commit crimes against the Lao people in the vicinity of the three villages in an arrogant and open manner.

At 1900 on 6 August, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries sent their troops from Ban Mai camp to carry out activities in Ban Na Muong village, Na Muong Canton, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. At the same time, they fired a salvo at Ban Na Muong village with small arms and M-79's. As a result, five Lao citizens were killed or injured and a house was set afire.

This set by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops, as well as dozens of other acts in the past, clearly shows their evil intention of trying to turn aside the talks to peacefully solve the problem of the three villages. Such acts are also a gross violation of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos.

#### THAI-ORGANIZED RALLY HELD TO DECEIVE PUBLIC

BK110630 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Implementing their dark schemes with the hope of occupying and annexing the three Lao villages through cheating and trickery, in early August the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles organized some 70 Thai citizens from the three villages, namely Ban Huai Khai, Ban Khun, and Ban Bo Bia, to force the Lao citizens in the three villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang to hold an enthusiastic rally.

At the rally, they organized it so that one of the 70 Thai citizens would make a speech on behalf of the Lao citizens in the three villages. In the speech, the Thai citizen demanded that the Thai Government not return the three Lao villages to Laos.

This is another scheme pursued against the Lao people in general and against the people in the three Lao villages in particular by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles with the hope of deceiving the people of Laos and Thailand as well as world public opinion in connection with the nibbling attack and occupation of the three Lao villages by their troops.

#### BRIDGE BUILT WITH SOVIET AID HANDED OVER

BK101038 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 10 (OANA-KPL) -- A 254 x 10 meter bridge crossing Nam Ngum River on the Highway 13 (about 60 km east of Vientiane) was officially handed-over to the Lao Government yesterday.

V.V. Alekseyev, deputy-minister of transport construction of USSR, on behalf of his government, addressed the speech and handed over the bridge to Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the party CC, minister of transport and posts of Laos.

On the same occasion, as an act of acknowledgment of their good deeds, P. Bounnaphon, acting on behalf of the Lao Government, presented the Soviet experts' team and the Lao Bridge and Road Construction Company No. 1 with banners of friendship.

P. Bounnaphon and V.V. Alekseyev cut the ribbon symbolizing the opening for service of the bridge to the general public.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BORDER TALKS WITH LAOS

## Inspection Proposal Made

BK101515 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The Thai and Lao delegations failed to settle the dispute over the three border villages in Uttaradit Province during their talks this morning. The two delegations will continue their talks on Monday 13 August, Chawat Athiyuti, deputy director general of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, told newsmen at noon today.

[Begin Chawat recording] We have made our proposals in the form of a joint communique. I do not want to release any details about it because the Lao side has accepted it for consideration. However, it is important to note that we stress in the document that the right solution to the problem should be based on correctness and justice and conform with reality in the area. We have invited the Lao delegation to inspect the area. Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa [Sarasin] discussed this matter with the supreme commander last night. The supreme commander confirmed that he is ready to provide a plane to take the two delegations to inspect the area at any time. This proposal was made to the Lao side this morning. During the meeting this morning, the Lao delegation brought up additional evidence, emphasized historical and demographic information and showed their maps. We also showed them our maps which were made in 1978 with modern technology and aerial photography. We have asked the Lao delegation to consider our proposals. In short, the Lao side will study our proposals and our offer to continue the talks on Monday at 1500. [end recording]

## Laos Rejects Proposal

BK110230 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The Laotian delegation yesterday rejected a proposal to conduct a border inspection, contained in the joint communique draft put forward by Thailand. The joint communique draft was proposed at yesterday's meeting of the two teams led by Thai Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin and Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat. Technical groups of both countries also attended the two-hour meeting at the Foreign Ministry.

The Thai-proposed joint communique draft calls for the settlement of the border dispute in a just and peaceful manner, based on the actual evidence at the border site. To this effect, the draft calls for an inspection tour of the disputed area by a Thai-Laotian technical team. Thai Deputy Political Chief Chawat Athiyuti told reporters that the Laotian delegation had accepted the draft for consideration. But Laotian technical head Thonglai Kommasit told reporters in a separate press briefing that Laos could not accept the proposal to inspect the disputed border area since to do so was tantamount to recognising "Thai-made" border maps which "obviously supported" Thailand's claim that the three disputed villages were in Uttaradit Province and not in Laos.

The Laotian delegation also rejected additional border maps which were proffered at the meeting. They said the Thai maps, made with the help of the United States, had "no legal value."

Thailand countered by turning down Laotian historical and administration claims to the three villages and rejected Laotian maps based on the 1904 and 1907 Franco-Thai treaties. The Thai delegation said the Laotian maps submitted at the meeting had been drawn by the French without the Thai Government's consent.



The Laotians claimed, however, that the maps were printed by the Thai Army and showed that all the three villages were between two to seven kilometres inside Laotian territory. Mr Chawat countered that an inspection of the border was needed to settle this claim, and he could not understand why Laos wasn't agreeing to this. Before adjourning, the meeting decided that delegation leaders will hold talks on Monday afternoon.

#### Athit Views Dispute

BK110926 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Aug 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday that the Thai-Lao talks to settle the dispute over three border villages must be based on actual evidence. Gen Athit said that there was a hitch in the negotiations because both sides strongly adhered to their border maps to support their claims. However, there was some progress when a proposal was made to set up a joint technical committee to define the border, he said.

Asked whether Thailand would win if the matter was taken to the World Court, the Supreme Commander said he did not want the matter to be taken that far. He said he preferred that a joint committee inspect the disputed area. If evidence showed that the villages belonged to Laos, "we are ready to return them," he said.

Gen Athit said he did not consider this as face-losing because the Thai side gave importance to actual evidence.

#### BUDGET ALLOCATION TO COUNTER LAO PROPAGANDA

##### Communications Improvement

BK110338 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The House Budget Scrutiny Committee has agreed to allocate 300 million baht saved through budget cuts to improve television and radio networks in the northeast to counter a Laotian propaganda campaign launched with the support of the Soviet Union, a parliamentary source said yesterday.

The allocation was urged by National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri, who testified before the committee that the improvement of the communications networks in the northeast was necessary to decrease external influence on the people living in the region. He told the committee that these improvements were urgently needed as the Laotians had begun using communication equipment supplied by the Soviet Union and the people in the northeast could be affected by their propaganda campaign. He said the current budget for the task was too small with only 10 million baht allocated for the purpose from the Central Fund in the current fiscal year.

Some of the money was used to buy television transmitters for the Khon Kaen television station and five million baht was given to radio networks in Nong Khai, Mukdahan and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces, he said. Previous allocations had also been insufficient to expand the communication networks, he added.

##### Laos To Open Radio Station

BK120222 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Thailand needs improved television and radio transmitters in the northeast to counter Laotian propaganda activities which are expected to increase with the opening of a new, high-powered Laotian radio station, a senior Public Relations Department official said yesterday.

The official, who requested anonymity, said Laos will soon open a new radio station with 150 kilowatts of transmission power, which has been supplied by the Soviet Union. He noted that Laos needed a mere 10 kilowatts of power for nationwide transmission of broadcasts.

The official's disclosure follows a decision by the House Budget Scrutiny Committee to allocated about 300 million baht saved through budget cuts to improve television and radio networks in the northeast. The move reportedly aims to counter a Laotian propaganda campaign supported by the Soviet Union. The Thai radio improvement scheme will be handled by the Public Relations [PR] Department, which runs 18 radio stations in the northeast.

National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri told the Budget Committee that improvement in northeast communications was necessary to reduce external influences on the people there. Although Parliament won't debate the scrutinised budget until its extraordinary session later this month, it is expected that the 300 million baht allocation will sail through Parliament's final reading because of strong support from northeastern MP's. Initially, the government agreed to set aside only 39 million baht for a two-year improvement programme beginning in fiscal 1985. The PR Department official said the 300 million baht will be spent on new, improved transmission equipment for television stations in Sakon Nakhon and Loei and for local radio stations in Mukdahan, Ubon Ratchathani, Surin, Nakhon Ratchasima and Nakhon Phanom.

Apart from increasing transmission power, local radio and TV programmes will also be upgraded with more emphasis on regional identity and culture. The official said the new programmes would be of an "offensive nature" to counter Laotian broadcasts which mostly concentrate on propagating communist ideologies.

Asked about the new Laotian radio station with 150 kilowatts, he said Laos had no need for such high-powered equipment. "There is no need to ask about the (Laotian) motive," he added. The official warned that propaganda programmes may not be very effective in the early stage but could "bear fruit over years of repetition."

#### ATTACKS ON AMPIL CAMP, KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM VIEWED

##### Army Commander on Fighting

BK110325 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The Vietnamese attack this week on Ampil camp, the stronghold of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), was a test for new reinforcements deployed along the Thai-Kampuchean border by Phnom Penh, a senior Army official said yesterday. First Army Division Commander Maj Gen Pichit Kunlawanit said that the Vietnamese had rotated their troops and stationed Heng Samrin troops along the Thai border, and the Vietnamese troops in the cities. He said that the Vietnamese troops wanted to show that in the recent attack on the KPNLF camp, the Heng Samrin soldiers were strong enough to take care of themselves. "However, if we contemplate deeper, we will realize that Vietnam wants the Khmer people to kill each other," he said.

Vietnamese troops kept up its artillery and mortar attacks on KPNLF headquarters throughout yesterday. The First Army Division commander said that during the Vietnamese attack this week, about 100 mortar shells landed in Thai territory, wounding one Thai soldier and one civilian. "There is nothing to worry about, our troops are ready," he said.

Maj Gen Pichit said the Kampuchean problem should give a lesson to Thai people that when a country is torn by war and disunity, the consequences are immense. He said: "We should not quarrel with each other, Thai people must unify; otherwise, we would be like Kampuchea."

Meanwhile, a military source said that the military along the Thai-Kampuchean border has been placed on alert. The source said that if the fighting between the Vietnamese and resistance forces intensifies, up to 10,000 Khmer civilians who have moved closer to the Thai border, would eventually cross to Thailand.

Commenting on the extension of the term of Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, he said that, at the moment, support was being gathered. "We will collect all the names in these next few days, and submit them to the Ministry of Defence for consideration," he said. Maj Gen Pichit said it was up to the ministry to decide.

#### Civilians Flee Ampil

BK120426 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] About 30,000 Khmer civilians have fled Ampil and Nong Chan camps in Kampuchea and massed along the Thai eastern border. The migration came after intense Vietnamese artillery attacks for 4 straight days against residents of Ampil and Nong Chan, both of whom reportedly support the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. Thai soldiers and international relief workers have been alerted to evacuate the Kampuchean civilians to safety should the fighting escalate. Thai military forces have also been put on a standby to prevent any spillover of the fighting onto Thai soil.

#### EDITORIAL SUPPORTS MOKHTAR ON ASEAN STRATEGY

BK130225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Thai Stability Needn't Worry ASEAN Partners"]

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew brought out into the open how important Thailand's stability and sovereignty is to other members of ASEAN although this was known by everybody, but never mentioned until now. As the frontline state it is Thailand's stability and resilience that has to disprove the "domino theory" since Lee said that this is in the national interests of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja was quick to agree with Lee's views.

While that concern is of course there, the progress of events in Indochina do not seem very threatening to Thailand. It now appears as if the Kampuchean resistance forces are becoming stronger and stronger and Vietnamese forces are being steadily depleted in their border "war" with China. The Soviet Union is certainly not a cornucopia of military and economic aid and cannot keep propping up the Vietnamese on a permanent basis.

However, the Soviet Union will do the maximum possible since now she has a foothold in Southeast Asia and would not want to lose it. Naturally she is not interested in the welfare of the Vietnamese but she does not want to lose her control over Hanoi and through Hanoi over Laos and Kampuchea. These are obvious facts and Thailand has been aware of this for a very long time and, as Lee says, since communists are fighting communists, the danger to Thailand diminishes and ASEAN has also attained greater solidarity.



Mokhtar has brought in a new element saying that ASEAN for the time being should wait at the moment until Vietnam is ready to take the initiative to start negotiations. Australia has been taking an active role in trying to get negotiations started and Vietnam at one time or another may take that indirect route. There are certain difficulties for Hanoi and one of them will be as to whether China will respect any future accord with ASEAN.

Actually, Vietnam must not worry about it since China has been very clear about the future of Kampuchea when the Vietnamese forces withdraw. She has said in the international Conference on Kampuchea that she will respect an independent and neutral Kampuchea. It is with this in mind that Indonesia put forward the excellent proposal of internationally-supervised Vietnamese withdrawal and made the additional concession that Vietnamese can be part of such an international team. So Mokhtar's suggestion that ASEAN should wait is correct. And for the present at least neither Lee nor Mokhtar need be worried about Thailand's stability since this country faces no major problems. If anybody faces serious internal problems, it is Vietnam.

PREM COMMENTS ON MOVE TO EXTEND ATHIT'S TERM

BK120339 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon wants the move to extend the term of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief to be "an internal matter of the Armed Forces," according to Deputy Commander of the First Army Region Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit. Maj Gen Phichit quoted Gen Prem as saying that he did not want to hear criticisms about the move from outside.

Speaking to reporters after joining the charity walk to mark the birthday anniversary of her majesty the queen, at the Royal Plaza, Maj Gen Phichit said all the lists of military officers supporting the extension of Gen Athit's term were with him. Phichit said he will submit the lists to Premier Prem tomorrow. He did not say how many years the extension will cover but it is understood that it will be two years. Gen Athit is due to retire in October next year and Phichit said an early extension of his term was necessary to prevent possible confusions.

Phichit said Gen Prem, in his capacity as defence minister, will decide the matter. There is an existing law, introduced in 1980 when Gen Prem's tenure as Army commander-in-chief was extended, which permits an extension of the term of government officials. Phichit and several other military leaders claimed that all senior military people endorsed the move to extend Gen Athit's term.

PRC INCREASES ARMED PROVOCATIONS 3-12 AUGUST

OW121617 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12 -- From August 3-12, Chinese troops wantonly fired 5,000 artillery shells on populated areas in Vi Muyen and Quang Ba Districts, Ha Tuyen Province, from five to 12 kilometres inside Vietnamese territory.

On August 7 alone, the Chinese fired 1,000 artillery shells, killing and wounding ten Vietnamese, setting ablaze 13 houses, destroying five hectares of maize and killing a number of domestic animals in Quyet Tien Village, Quan Ba District.

During the same period, the Chinese authorities sent many groups of scouts to the Vietnamese border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son for spying activities, disturbing and threatening the people's life.

The Armed Forces and people in the six northern border provinces of Vietnam have promptly countered the Chinese armed provocations, putting out of action and capturing dozens of Chinese commandos and scouts.

MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

OW111730 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 11 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs led by Minister Song Hao paid a ten-day visit to the Soviet Union ending yesterday as guest of the U.S.S.R. Committee of War Veterans. The delegation was informed about activities of the committee and was received by Colonel General A. Zoltov and Air Force Colonel-General N. Dagayev, respectively president and vice president of the committee.

The two sides expressed their readiness to develop mutual relations and to make effective contributions to strengthening peace in Asia and settling the situation in Southeast Asia, making it a region of peace, stability and good neighbourliness.

ATHLETES LEAVE FOR MOSCOW 'FRIENDSHIP 84' GAMES

OW111733 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 11 -- A group of 20 Vietnamese athletes led by Nguyen Van Trong, deputy-head of the Sports Department of the General Department for Physical Culture and Sports, left here today to take part in the "Friendship 84" sports competition to be held in Moscow from August 17-30. The Vietnamese athletes will compete in sharpshooting, tracks-and-field and swimming events. The swimming team includes Nghiem Xuan Cu (coach); Pham Thi Phu and Nguyen Dang Binh (Hanoi); Phuong Van Hao (Ho Chi Minh City); Pham Van Hoa (Thanh Hoa Province) and Lam Van Hoanh (Ha Nam Ninh Province).

AUSTRALIAREPORTAGE ON MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

## Hawke, Mahathir Speeches

BK100926 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has renewed his attack on racist attitudes during a speech in honor of his visiting Malaysian counterpart, Dr Mahathir. The speech came at the end of a day during which Mr Hawke made it clear that he saw Australia as an integral part in the Asia-Pacific region and committed the government to continue educational and trade efforts in the region.

The Australian prime minister said Australia was part of the region, not only geographically, but economically and politically, adding that Australia's interests had to be integrated with those of its regional neighbors. Mr Hawke said his government would not be deflected from this course by racist attitudes of the kind he said had recently been expressed by a small and unrepresentative minority in Australia.

A Radio Australia reporter says there has been controversy inside and outside parliament in recent months over the level of Asian immigration.

The Malaysian prime minister replied that the idea of closer Australian identification with the region was not new, but he was struck by Mr Hawke's commitment to it. Dr Mahathir said Malaysia wholeheartedly welcomed the new thrust in Canberra's foreign policy and looked forward to working closely with Australia as it reduced its Eurocentric stance.

## Comments on Nuclear Ships Issue

BK101218 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir, says he can see no way of stopping nuclear-armed or -powered warships from using international waters in the Pacific and Southeast Asian region.

Speaking at the National Press Club in the Australian capital, Canberra, Dr Mahathir said he supported the New Zealand Government's right to ban nuclear-armed and -powered warships from visiting its ports, but nuclear-powered ships were a fact of life.

The Malaysian leader said that while his government was opposed to nuclear arms testing, it believed there was little difference between nuclear-armed ships passing through nearby international waters or stopping at a country's port.

## Mahathir Press Club Address

BK101525 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Malaysia views the concept of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality -- Zopfan -- in Southeast Asia as a comprehensive and viable framework for peace and stability in the region. ASEAN has proposed the acceptance of such a concept in order to exclude big power rivalry.



Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said this at the Australian National Press Club luncheon in Canberra. The prime minister stressed that the ideals of the concept may never be fully realized while the Kampuchean conflict is in progress. Our correspondent Lokman Halim reports:

[Begin Halim recording] The prime minister said if the big powers give an undertaking, Zopfan will become a boon to the countries of the region and a model for other regions in the world. He pointed out that the concept incorporates certain rules of behavior which are really a code of conduct for the state within the group as well as on the part of the external powers.

Turning to Kampuchea, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said ASEAN believes that an enduring solution to the problem should be based on the full restoration of the country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity to [word indistinct] self-determination. The problem, being essentially a political problem, cannot and should not be resolved by military means as is being attempted by Vietnam.

The prime minister said ASEAN is anxious to see the final resolution to the Kampuchean problem since the restoration of peace and stability in Kampuchea would be an important step forward in the realization of the Zopfan concept.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was given a ceremonial send-off before leaving for Townsville in the afternoon. [end recording]

#### On PRC Threat

BK100928 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir, says countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, still regard China as a threat. However, he says he did not blame Australia and other countries for forging stronger trade links with China because of its enormous market potential. He said even Malaysia was attracted to the idea of trade with China because if every Chinese bought one cup of palm oil, Malaysia would be a rich country.

Dr Mahathir said ASEAN countries had raised their concerns about China with the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, during the recent meeting of the associations's foreign ministers in Jakarta. He said that no one could predict what sort of leadership China might have in future and how it might behave if it was well equipped with high technology.

Dr Mahathir, who was speaking at the National Press Club in Canberra, also said that a proposal by the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, for a conference on Kampuchea had not been rejected, but had come at an inappropriate time. He has concluded his talks with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and has flown to Queensland where he will visit the Great Barrier Reef.

#### GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR POLICY ON U.S. BASES

BK121309 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The federal opposition has mounted a strong attack on the government's policy on the future of American bases in Australia. The criticism follows conflicting statements made last week by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden.

Speaking at the United Nations Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Mr Hayden threatened to review the presence of American communications bases in Australia if Washington did not show a real commitment to nuclear disarmament. Later Mr Hawke said there would be no review of the bases and that Mr Hayden had been speaking hypothetically.

The opposition leader, Mr Peacock, today accused Mr Hayden of attempting to push Australia down the path of nonalignment and described his remarks as improper and contrary to the national interest.

The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr MacKellar, told the Australian Institute of International Affairs meeting in Adelaide that Mr Hayden had exposed the ANZUS alliance to unnecessary tension and had generated public apprehension about Australia's security.

In Canberra, the National Party leader, Mr Sinclair, told his party's Federal Council that the losses of the bases would impair the capacity of America and the West to determine the nuclear balance.

#### POLICE TEAM TO REMAIN WITH UN FORCE ON CYPRUS

BK120900 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has changed a decision to halve the size of Australia's police contingent to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force on Cyprus. He said the original strength of the force would be maintained as an expression of Australia's desire for a peaceful solution to the problems of Cyprus.

At the same time he said the government recognized the decision would impose a substantial administrative and staffing problem on the federal police. Mr Hawke said he had acted after consultations with ministers responsible for the force.

Greek and Cypriot leaders in Australia expressed dismay when it was first announced that Australia would not replace 10 of its 20 police based on the island.

#### NATIONALS, LIBERALS SPLIT OVER SPORTING POLICY

BK120815 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The National Party has split from its coalition partner -- the Liberal Party -- over the issue of sporting contact with South Africa. At its Federal Council meeting in Canberra, delegates passed a resolution saying National Party policy on sporting contacts with other countries, including South Africa, should be at low relations to the internal political system of the country concerned.

The coalition policy on sports announced earlier this week would change the ban on sporting contacts with South Africa to accept individual amateur sportsmen not representing their country.

The resolution was introduced as an urgent submission by the president of the Queensland National Party, Sir (Robert Spark), who said there had been tremendous hypocrisy over the question of sporting contact with South Africa.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM, ASEAN

BK111158 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that for the time being Indonesia would not make any move further to overcome the stalled Kampuchean problem. At a press conference in Jakarta, Minister Mokhtar said that Indonesia and ASEAN had made many efforts to solve the Kampuchean issue, but had not brought any success. Indonesia would not make any effort unless the situation in Kampuchea disturbed the Indonesian internal stability.

DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE TO EXPLAIN TIMOR SITUATION

BK101337 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Indonesia has launched a diplomatic offensive among Latin American and Middle Eastern countries aimed at explaining the true situation in East Timor at the moment. Speaking in Jakarta today, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the diplomatic offensive had been launched on the heels of reports accusing Indonesia of violating human rights in East Timor. In fact, the Indonesian Government is diligently implementing development projects with a view in improving the living standard of the East Timor people.

To launch the diplomatic offensive, the Indonesian Government has assigned the director general of political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Department, Nana Sutresna, to tour the Latin American region, while an expert aide to the foreign minister, Abdullah Kamil, has been dispatched to the Middle East. Minister Mokhtar also said that Indonesia will pay more attention to the neighboring Asia-Pacific countries.

SUHARTO NAMES ENVOY TO ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK131030 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpt] President Suharto has appointed the chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council, M. Panggabean, to represent the Indonesian Government at a ceremony marking the 40th Romanian national day on 23 August at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Chairman Panggabean told newsmen following his call on President Suharto at Bina Graha Presidential Office today that the president had welcomed and appreciated the Romanian president's invitation.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said in his capacity as a member of the delegation that there would be bilateral talks between Indonesian and Romanian officials following the national day ceremony.

BRIEFS

CHAMBER'S VISIT TO TAIWAN -- In an effort to step up the volume of trade between Indonesia and Taiwan, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [Kadin] sent a 14-member delegation on 9 August for a 5-day visit to Taiwan. While in the country, the Indonesian delegation will sign a number of cooperation contracts in the fields of agriculture and fishery. [Excerpts] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 84 BK]



MALAYSIAMAHATHIR, HAWKE TALKS IN PORT MORESBY VIEWED

BK120520 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting is one of most successful efforts in making the Commonwealth something more than just a club for former British colonies and protectorates. Its value arises from the fact that Commonwealth countries in the region can get together and discuss matters that are of common concern to them and affect them more directly. This is very unlike the larger Commonwealth heads of government meeting when they tend to find that interests are too diverse and the net result of these meetings is an issuing of communiques full of platitudes.

Malaysia has, at the current meeting in Port Moresby, had a number of issues discussed both with the fellow members collectively and with some members individually. As it is, Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has already had his first discussion with Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian prime minister. The prime concerns, as far as their discussions are concerned, have been education and trade. Malaysia's students form by far one of the largest segments of foreign students in Australia. Recently, however, there has been agitation by some Australians against the presence of foreign students on two counts: firstly, the alleged subsidizing of foreign students by the Australian taxpayer and, secondly, an allegation that as a result of bringing foreign students, would-be Australian students are being deprived of their place.

The talks that Mr Hawke and Dr Mahathir have had appear to be satisfactory so far in that Mr Hawke has agreed that before making any change in student fees or in policies to its foreign students, Australia will consult with Malaysia first. On his side, he made a plea that Malaysia consider recognizing more of the Australian institutes of higher learning than they do at present. Dr Mahathir also was unhappy that Malaysian students tended to stick together with themselves and do not mix much with the others and, in particular, the Australians. There may not be much that Australia can do in this matter other than organizing visits and the like. In many ways, Malaysian students themselves have to be more outgoing and willing to come out of their shells. On the part of the Australians, and in particular of the government and the media, strong efforts should be seen to be taken to dampen down and eliminate the current uprise in anti-Asian sentiment. Australia is a part of Asia as many thinking Australians, including the current government, acknowledge. It cannot afford to alienate its immediate neighbors.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FIJI -- The Malaysian Overseas Investment Corporation [MOIC] is to develop a commercial complex in Suva, the Fijian capital. The joint venture agreement between the corporation and the Fijian Government was signed in Port Moresby. Fiji was represented by Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese, while Mr (Mohamed Abdullah Ang), the corporation's managing director, signed for MOIC. In a statement released in Kuala Lumpur, the corporation said it will own 70 percent share and the rest by the Fijian Government. The initial paid up capital is 11.75 million ringgit. Fiji will provide a 2-hectare site for the complex without premium. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 84 BK]

26 INJURED IN MANILA DEMONSTRATION 12 AUG

HK130009 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] First in the news, 26 persons including 10 policemen were injured yesterday [12 August] when demonstrating workers armed with pillbox bombs, iron spikes, and stones, clashed with police at President Quirino Boulevard and Taft Avenue. Some bystanders were hit by stones thrown by demonstrators, who dispersed only when police used teargas on them. The workers were to hold a rally at Liwasang Bonifacio to commemorate the 81st birth anniversary of labor leader Felixberto Olalia Sr. The rally, which was organized by Rolando Olalia and labor leader (Amado Gatinsyon), was to protest against President Marcos and the violent dispersal of previous demonstrators. Estimated at 3,000, the marchers, who had assembled at the intersection as early as 1330, were blocked by antiriot police from the western and southern police districts, headed by Brigadier Generals Narciso Cabrera and (Ruben Escartia).

Further on Demonstration

OW121031 Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Manila, Aug 12 (AFP) -- Police using truncheons, teargas and water cannons today broke up a protest march by thousands of workers in Central Manila and arrested 27 of the demonstrators. Three policemen were injured by stones hurled by the marchers, and four workers were seriously hurt during the truncheon attack, which followed the water hosing, Red Cross workers on the scene said. The injured are in hospital.

The marchers belonged to the militant KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno--May 1 Movement] labor movement and the National Coalition of Workers Against Poverty. They said they were protesting the arrest of labor leaders and the use of teargas against demonstrators over the past few weeks.

The clash came after police barred the demonstrators' way along a major road. The workers sat down in the street and refused to move. Violence then flared and riot police used teargas grenades to finally disperse the marchers, who numbered 5,000 according to demonstration organizers and 2,000 according to police. Witnesses said police also fired guns into the air and the marchers fled behind nearby construction materials.

A demonstration organizer said Mayor Ramon Bagatsing had not banned the march, though he had forwarded to the organisers a letter from the metropolitan police recommending that permission to march be refused. Local police interpreted the forwarding of the letter as a permit denial, said rally organiser Rolando Olalia, head of the KMU.

MORE ON BUDGET MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON IMF CREDIT'Better Terms' Sought

HK110207 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Budget Minister Manuel Alba denied yesterday [10 August] the charges by certain parties that the IMF is dictating the terms for the grant of the \$650 million standby credit for the Philippines. He said the delay in the IMF loan is due to the fact that the Philippines would like to impose its own conditions and get better terms. Budget Minister Alba made this clarification in addressing the Batasan Breakfast Club.

Alba said he is optimistic the Philippines will get the standby credit. He also said the country's economy will continue to be operating, but there will be better efficiency in the implementation of the development programs with the IMF standby credit.

## Warns on Loan Failure

HK130129 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The dire consequences that the country faces if it should fail to obtain the \$630-million standby credit it is seeking from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were outlined yesterday by Budget Minister Manuel Alba. Government assets abroad, such as gold deposits, will be seized. Even Philippine ships and airplanes reaching foreign countries may not be allowed to return home. The government, Alba said, won't be able to maintain normal operations, while the export sector will practically die since it will not be able to import the necessary raw materials. Much of what the country exports has a large import content.

The "ultimate adverse consequence," he said, is that the Philippines will be unable to repay its \$25-billion debt and be declared in default by its more than 400 creditor foreign banks. While some exports may continue, the sector will be "hard put" in generating dollars. He said IMF's decision would be influenced by the country's political stability, since "all decisions must be made in the realm of political economy."

The perception among foreigners that the Philippines is violence ridden has not died, he said.

If the IMF approved the \$630-million standby credit, however, there would be an immediate dollar inflow equivalent to one-third of that amount. IMF approval of the standby credit will also bring in import financing from our creditors, the budget minister said. He said the IMF was "not dictating the conditions unilaterally" for obtaining the standby credit. The proposed policies and measures contained in the country's letter of intent are prescribed in the Philippines' updated development plan. Among such policies is the lowering of tariffs to make the cost of imports cheaper for manufacturers, Alba said. The lowering of tariffs is part of IMF's avowed policy of promoting free trade, for which it has been severely criticized by developing nations which find it difficult to compete with industrialized countries in the world market. Ironically, while the IMF promotes free trade, none of its members in the industrialized world subscribes to free trade as they continue to put up trade barriers to protect their local industries. Other generally recognized IMF conditions are the tightening of credit, mopping up of excess liquidity, lifting of price controls, and currency devaluation.

Alba also said the current crisis was caused "not so much by our borrowings as by the shortening of our trade credits by foreign suppliers from 360 days to 90 days." This situation, he said, "presses us to produce dollars."

The Philippines, he added, may not close ranks with a group of indebted Latin American nations which are forming an association to strengthen their bargaining power with the IMF. Alba believes the Latin American nations, which have reportedly invited the Philippines to join them, will not take such a drastic measure as declaring a default.

In a meeting with the Batasan Breakfast Club yesterday, the budget minister said the proposed P [pesos] 67.3-billion budget for 1985 represented a slight increase in money terms (nominal) over the 1984 budget of P59.5-billion. But taking into account such factors as devaluation and inflation, the two budgets are practically the same. "There is no real increase in the 1985 budget," Alba said.



He cited as an example the payment made to the country's foreign service personnel abroad, who used to get only P14 for every dollar they earned but who are now paid by the government at the rate of P18 to \$1. He said next year, the government would have to "do less with a higher budget (in nominal terms)." The infrastructure budget, for one, has been cut by about P1 billion, from the current P3.5 billion to next year's P2.5 billion.

The construction of some roads, even those that have been started, will have to be deferred. "We would like to think that this is only a deferment." But the government will continue to put up school-buildings, he said.

Even the current budget of P59.5 billion had been purned down, he said, because of the series of devaluation, which increased interest charges, and shortfalls in customs revenue. He said the "ultimate solution" to inflation, currently raging at 40 percent, was "to produce more." The prevailing policy is to wipe out excess liquidity since too much money in circulation will push up prices of goods. The government estimates the inflation rate for the entire year of 1984 at only 20 percent.

#### WORLD BANK GRANTS \$40 MILLION FOR PROJECTS

OW111313 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The World Bank has approved a \$40 million municipal development project loan for infrastructure projects in 16 cities and towns in the Philippines. Philippine Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez, and acting World Bank Regional Vice President (Galtan Caji) signed the loan documents at the World Bank headquarters in Washington. The loan is payable in 20 years with a 5-year grace period. So far, the World Bank has committed a total of \$283 million to five priority development projects in the Philippines. In his brief remarks, Romualdez said the new World Bank loan will give impetus to the country's economic development program.

The infrastructure projects to be financed by the \$40 million World Bank loan are located in Tuguegarao, Cabanatuan, Naga, Bislig, Butuan, Tacloban, Dagupan, Enrile, Masinloc, (Prete de Princesa), Dayas, Bulubadian, Dipolog, General Santos, and Cotobato. The funds will be used to build roads and bridges to connect farm areas to market centers, improve sanitation facilities, set up solid waste management, and construct modern markets and slaughterhouses.

#### COMMENTARY VIEWS VIRATA'S ECONOMY STATEMENTS

HK100851 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Philippine economy will not collapse even if the \$630 million standby credit negotiations with the IMF do not get completed by October. That is what Prime Minister Cessar Virata assures us. It's no secret that when we talk about the Philippine situation, the economy stands out. Our country's financial boat is sailing some rough seas and the prime minister, as concurrent finance minister, stands at the helm.

His boast is a hot target of criticism and complaints from the people, from the opposition, and even from some of his own KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] colleagues. But for all the fiery darts, the dually posted minister works on in seeming undauntedness. With efficiency, his hands deftly attempt to make financial threads and ropes meet through international negotiations for local funding amidst the pungent lashings of the foreign press on the Philippine situation.

Could any man claim a better hold of the reins? True, our political-economic set-up demands more than the usual administrative expertise. Minor misjudgements can trigger widescale currents. How crucial then it is for him and, for that matter, for the rest of the national leadership to remain strong and inspired. That responsibility lies within us, the citizenry, for us to utter a little word of appreciation, to whisper a prayer for wisdom, to exude a sweeter air of encouragement -- all these might just be the little things to help them reach unconquered territories of accomplishments towards this promising land's progress.

#### MARCOS ON CLOSER THIRD WORLD COORDINATION

HK110313 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [10 August] called for closer coordination and more frequent contacts among neighboring Third World countries in seeking solutions to their common problems. The president told Bangladesh Prime Minister Rahman and Foreign Minister Jameel of the Maldives, who paid their respects during their brief stopover in Manila, that we must coordinate our efforts in various international forums on the world and maintain more frequent contacts with other. The two leaders are en route home after attending the inauguration of the new parliament in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

The president expressed the hope that the presidents of both Bangladesh and the Maldives would find time to come to the Philippines for a visit. Foreign Minister Jameel informed the president that his country, the Maldives, aims to develop closer relations with the Philippines and other ASEAN countries. He said that the Maldives is already maintaining closer trade relations with Singapore, one of the ASEAN states.

#### MARCOS WELCOMES OPENING OF JAPANESE MARKET

OW111319 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The president has welcomed the Japanese initiative opening their home markets to more products to from the Philippines and other Asian countries. If you recall, the Japanese Government recently decided to lower tariff duties on products from Asian countries. The president said these developments would mean greater access to the Japanese market of Philippines products like bananas, pineapple, and papaya. The president stressed that he had repeatedly battled for the elimination of trade barriers and protectionism as a spokesman of the Third World in economic conferences.

#### ATTACK LAUNCHED ON MUSLIM REBELS IN LANA O

HK110017 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Government troops have launched an air and ground offensive against strongholds of Muslim rebels in Lanao del Sur. Seventy-four rebels were reported killed in fighting since Sunday. The objectives of the military drive are Moro National Liberation Front strongholds in swampy areas around Lumba Bayaboa in Lanao del Sur. Regional Unified Command 12 Commander Brigadier General (Cesar Tarpia) said six government soldiers were killed and eight others were wounded in the ensuing battle with started Sunday. Fighting was still in progress as of yesterday afternoon [10 August]. Gen (Tarpia) said the rebels entrenched in the area of the operations number some 200, under the command of (Pannuntong an Ali Sabar), alias Commander (Narra). The general said 33 of the rebels were killed in the initial attack, and 44 others were slain during air strikes by Air Force planes.

## Assistance Ordered for Evacuees

HK120033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver ordered yesterday [11 August] military officials in central Mindanao to extend all necessary assistance to thousands of noncombatants who evacuated to two Lanao del Sur towns to escape the 2-week-old battle between MNLF rebels and government troops. At least 74 MNLF rebels and 6 soldiers have been reported killed in the battle. Government troops have resorted to air strikes and light artillery to flush out the guerrillas, reportedly holed up in the mountainous areas of Magig and Lumba Bayabao in Lanao del Sur. Thousands of noncombatants have fled to the towns proper of the two municipalities to avoid being caught in the crossfire. Regional Unified Command 12 Chief Brigadier General (Cesar Tarpia) reported he is coordinating with the Ministry of Social Services and Development, Ministry of Health, and other civilian government agencies in providing assistance to the evacuees.

## Casualties Reported

HK130019 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Government troops pressed their attack against Muslim rebels in the swamplands of Lanao Del Sur in Bayabao and Ramain. Reports reaching Manila from the regional unified command said the rebels are on the run after suffering heavy casualties. Yesterday's [12 August] report said rebel casualties increased to 99 as 18 more rebels were killed in the latest encounters. They include six to top MNLF commanders. The government forces suffered 7 killed and 15 wounded.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver minimized the possibility of civilian casualties in the current military drive in Lanao Del Sur. He said villagers in the area of the campaign had been given protection. Many had been evacuated to town centers a week before the military offensive started.

The swamplands of Ramain and Bayabao were reported to be the stronghold of the MNLF in Lanao del Sur. Among the MNLF commanders killed was Commander Alexander, Commander Serveyatan, Commander Colong, Commander Haron, Hadjki Abubakar, and Hadji Manan.

COLUMNIST ON PROTEST MARCHES IN DAVAO CITY

HK110322 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 29 Jul 84 p 9

["Issues" column by Mar Mallare: "The Government Accountant Is a Businessman" -- column published in Tagalog]

[Excerpt] Student groups are marching in the streets again chanting "Marcos resign." A recent rally, starting at the Boy Scouts of the Philippines Complex on Roxas Avenue in this city, was organized by the League of Filipino Students and the Teachers' Association [Sandigan ng Mga Mag-Aaral]. The demonstrators carried streamers that proclaimed in red letters: "Advance the League of Filipino Students;" "Youth United in the Nation's Struggle To Become Free;" "Marcos, Resign;" "Fight Against Tuition Fee Increases;" "U.S. Imperialism -- Bloodsuckers/Philippine Cheap Labor;" "Oust U.S. Bases/Marcos Regime;" "Stop Devaluation: Military Abuses Are Too Much;" "Dismantle the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship;" "Down With Tyranny;" "Bosworth, Stop Aiding Killing of Filipinos;" and "Establish Democracy, a Coalition Government."

The speakers at the rally were Jun Cadigal of the University of Mindanao and Bong Vicente of the Ateneo de Davao University.



The group plans to keep marching, using the Mintranco bus terminal as the starting point. There were no incidents during last Friday's rally that began in the afternoon and ended at 6 p.m.

There was also a protest picket by various sectors when U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth went to Ateneo de Davao University. The picketers protested U.S. meddling in the Philippines and attacked the harmful influence on the country of the World Bank and the IMF. The mass action was organized by "Likada," supported by the Alliance of Chains [Alyansa sa Kawad], League of Filipino Students, Marcial Bonifacio Movement, and other opposition groups.

#### MARCOS ON RETURNING POLICE CONTROL TO MAYORS

HK110731 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 9 August 84

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday [9 August] the government is seriously studying the return to the town mayors of the control and supervision of local police units, with nationwide administration retained by the Integrated National Police [INP]. He said the INP should continue the national administration of police forces, because it is mandated in the Constitution. The president said the clamor by local officials for control and supervision of local police units is justified, because they actually command the police when there is fighting in their areas. The president said this is provided in his previous order. He also said the return of the control and supervision of local police forces to the mayors will allow the withdrawal of military forces after securing peace and order.

Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, who is also minister of local government, called for the return of police supervision to the town mayors. He said the police should be directly accountable to the community they serve. A bill to that effect has been filed in the Batasan by KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Member of Parliament [MP] Carlos Padilla, and ensorsed by UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] MP Lito Atienza.

#### Opposition Mounts

HK110733 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Opposition is mounting against the move to return to the town mayors the control and supervision of local police forces. The latest to voice opposition were the Metro Manila vice mayors, headed by Manila Vice Mayor James Barbers. He expressed concern that the country may again see police contingents being converted into private armies by local executives. In voicing the vice mayors' concern, Barbers cautioned the government against making a hasty decision on the plan to return the control and supervision of local police units to the mayors. Vice Mayor Barbers said the Metropolitan Vice Mayors League believed that whatever advantage could be derived from the move is outweighed by disadvantages.

Member of Parliament and Deputy Defense Minister Teodulo Natividad had also objected to the move on similar grounds.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES HABEAS CORPUS

HK100850 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday the release of detainees imprisoned for subversion and insurrection depends on the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Enrile was reacting to a bill filed by nine members of parliament belonging to the coalesced opposition.

Reacting to claims that presidential decree 1877 violates some sections of the Bill of Rights, Minister Enrile said only the Supreme Court can declare whether this decree is unconstitutional or not.

#### AGRAVA BOARD TO PRESENT SURPRISE WITNESS

HK131142 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The Agrava fact-finding board will reopen its public hearings tomorrow to hear the testimonies of four more witnesses in the Aquino assassination. A board member said one of those scheduled to testify is a surprise witness who will appear before the panel for the first time. Other witnesses will be Brigadier General Aveline (Manalica), commander of the 35th [word indistinct] division of the Philippine Air Force, and Captain Romy Bautista, security command intelligence [words indistinct]. The board has a new photograph showing a man holding a camera beside Aquino inside the mobile tube. The panel officially ended its public hearings on July 6 and reopened on July 12 and 17.

#### VIRATA COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION'S ECONOMIC IDEAS

HK130732 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata observed last week that the opposition is now more active for it has put to test its own solutions to the country's economic problems. Prime Minister Virata noted that by participating in debates at the Batasan floor, the minority can help the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] identify the fundamental problems that need to be solved for the benefit of the country and her 52 million people.

Prime Minister Virata, however, said that the partial solutions proposed by the opposition to the country's economic problems are not feasible and cannot be acceptable to international financial institutions. He was referring to the opposition's oft-repeated demands that the Philippines should no longer resort to foreign borrowings to the extent that a situation may arise where she may no longer cope with her debt servicing. The prime minister, during the week, defended the government's move to continue obtaining foreign loans to finance current development projects.

#### NEW BANCO FILIPINO CONSERVATOR APPOINTED

HK110027 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [10 August] approved the recommendation of the Monetary Board to appoint Gilberto Teodoro as conservator of Banco Filipino in lieu of Basilio Estanislao, who requested to be replaced for health reasons. Gilberto Teodoro is administrator of the Social Security System and chairman of the Union Bank of the Philippines. The president also directed the newly-appointed conservator to take all the necessary measures in order to protect not only the depositors of Banco Filipino but also the substantial amount of funds which have been advanced by the Central Bank to the bank.

In order to carry out his mandate effectively, the president further directed Teodoro to take full management control of Banco Filipino immediately and to replace all the officials of the bank with personnel of his own choice and confidence. The president also directed the new conservator to immediately conduct a full-scale investigation regarding the conditions of the bank and the events which led to the difficulties of the bank. The president directed these measures upon receiving reports that the panic withdrawals from Banco Filipino have subsided and that operations have normalized.

STOCKHOLDERS FILE SUIT AGAINST CENTRAL BANK

HK120035 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] First in the news, the action taken by Banco Filipino following the crisis it suffered some 2 weeks ago. Banco Filipino stockholders have filed a civil suit against the Central Bank and its governor, Jose B. Fernandez, for alleged malicious and arbitrary acts that caused it to suffer massive withdrawals of deposits. In a civil case filed with the Makati Regional Trial Court on 6 August, the country's largest savings bank asked the court to annul a Monetary Board resolution placing the bank under a conservator; to order the Central Bank to rehabilitate Banco Filipino and waive all interests on emergency loans and advances it extended to the savings bank, as well as all reserve deficiency penalties; to order the Central Bank and Governor Fernandez to pay Banco Filipino damages costs in a sum the court may determine.

The bank suspended its operations last July 23 due to its inability to pay demands for withdrawals. Bank officials blamed the Central Bank for their liquidity problem, saying the Central Bank refused to give them full assistance. The accusation was denied by Fernandez, who claimed the assistance provided by Central Bank to Banco Filipino amounted to about 979 million pesos in the form of emergency loans and overdrafts. The Monetary Board later approved a 3 billion peso loan to Banco Filipino to enable it to pay all deposits when the bank resumed operations last August 1.

Meantime, Royal Savings Bank is reportedly suing the Central Bank too for ordering its closure and declaring it insolvent. Royal Savings Bank was one of six ordered closed early last month by the Monetary Board, the policymaking body of the Central Bank. The closure of the banks was prompted by Central Bank findings that they had become insolvent and that their continuance in business would result in palpable losses to these banks' creditors and depositors. The board also appointed receivers to take charge of the banks' assets and administer these for the benefit of their creditors.

Royal Savings Bank Chairman and President Honesto Francisco claimed their bank was solvent.

THREE BANKS UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR FRAUD

HK130728 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Three banks are being investigated by the Central Bank and the NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] for alleged fraudulent transactions which exhausted the banks' funds. Details of the investigations were not disclosed, but sources said charges may be filed soon against top officials of the three banks. The banks under investigation for fraudulent transactions are the Royal Savings Bank of Cavite and the Banco Primero Development Bank and a certain savings and loan association. These banks have been ordered closed by the Central Bank for lack of funds to honor withdrawals.

FARMERS' GROUPS PROTEST AGAINST RURAL BANKS

HK100843 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The Rural Bankers' Association of the Philippines yesterday announced that they will look into the accusations made by two farmers' groups composed of the Farmers' League of the Philippines and the National Congress of Farmers. The two farmers' organizations say that the government should not extend aid to certain rural banks, which they claim have granted loans to fictitious and fraudulent farmers. The Rural Bankers' Association has denied the charge, adding that President Marcos' directive has been made to give incentives to rural banks. The association further says that this directive will be of great assistance in fulfilling the government's production program.



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**14 AUGUST 1984**

